...ization with affiliated local groups working...

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

...racial discrimination by direct non-violent methods

38 PARK ROW
...K 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
...stant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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Roger N. Baldwin
...Katrina M. Barnes
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...ugene Tournour
Don Wendell
field secretaries

January 3, 1963

Mr. Aaron Goldman, President
Macke Vending Company
1111 First Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Goldman:

The Washington Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality has since May 1961 been engaged in a campaign in the District of Columbia designed to bring about an economic atmosphere in which all job seekers will feel free to apply for any and all jobs for which they can qualify or be trained. We believe that this objective can be accomplished if employers, both private and public, employ and promote al all job levels without regard to race, creed or color.

We bring this program to your attention because of the many complaints of job discrimination by Negro employees of your company. On or about June 21, 1962, about nine of your employees went to the offices of the Washington Urban League, and related their grievances to Mr. Robert Taylor. The employees state that they were told that you were on the board of the League and a friend of the organization, and that the league under these circumstances could not handle their complaints.

I informed Mr. Taylor of the employees' statement on January 3, 1963. Mr. Taylor stated that the league offered to arrange a conference between you and the complainants, which he explained was normal Urban League procedure. However, he added that the complaintants turned down the offer. Mr. Taylor stated that he then advised them that the League could not formally handle their complaints in any other manner.

The employees subsequently contacted CORE, and conferences were held on December 30, 1962 and on January 1, 1963, at which times the employees made the following general statements:

1. One employee, Mr. Oliver Taylor stated that he was fired from your company as supervisor, after training a white employee to take his place. He pointed out that he was offered a lower paying job which he refused. According to him the white employee had no experience for the job, having worked as a construction supervisor before.

2. Stockroom or warehouse department. According to the complainants this is the poorest paid department in the entire Macke Company, and is predominantly Negro, all hired at the minimum salaries with no opportunity to advance. This department contains very few white employees, all of which work along beside Negroes for better pay and almost immediate advancement. The semi-skilled workers in this department are paid little or nothing for their experience. The employees stated that Negroes in this department should be given equal opportunities to advance, and that these opportunities should be based on seniority.

Sold
12 Negros

...ncert...ation with affiliated local groups working

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3. Garage. The complainants stated that in this area of the company are employed Negro utility men and helpers who cannot be moved into other positions other than service station attendants. They stated also that a Negro Member of this department was recently discharged after being hurt on the job. This employee they say, had 10 years of service with the Macke company. They added that in this department Negroes are denied consideration for apprenticeship in skilled garage work such as mechanics. They stated that there are approximately 30 mechanics in this department, only one of which is a Negro.

67
20 Negro
42 wt

4. Office. The employees stated that of the approximately 25 to 30 secretaries and clerks in the company, only six are Negro. Two secretaries and four clerks, and that these employees are not in a position to advance as are the white employees.

36
10 Negro
26 Wt

5. Shop. The complainants pointed out that the Shop is where the largest body of Negroes are employed, as utility men and helpers with duties that include everything except skilled work. These employees are described as floor sweepers, restroom janitors, truck loaders and unloaders. They pointed out that there are Negroes working as installation men who have not advanced in this department over periods as long as 10 years. They described the duties of these workers as those of moving extremely heavy equipment.

67
207
42 Wt

6. Route salesmen. In this department, according to the complainants, Negroes are confined to cleaning and polishing machines. The exceptions are two who have milk routes, which are the most difficult routes to handle and also pay the lowest commissions. The employees stated that of approximately 125 route salesmen only the two Negroes mentioned above can be so classified. They state that these are the only Negroes employed as route men in the last ten years.

82
4 are Negro
78 wt

7. Automatic cafeterias. In this department the employees stated, are Negro route men who act as delivery boys, and Negro women who do salesmen's work for fixed inferior salaries with no commissions. They added that Macke change-men positions offer Negro employees no opportunities for advancement, while white change-men are advanced to routes and are given the chance to make extra money on weekends.

97
92 Negro

7. Finally, the Negro employees of the Macke Company stated that there is no future for the Negro employees of the company, that they are primarily confined to the jobs in the company which are menial. They added that seniority, lengths of service, or on the job experience means nothing to Negro employees of the Macke Company.

8 Sales Reps no Negro

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

National Organization with affiliated local groups working
to abolish racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

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Needless to say that if these allegations are true, there is cause for deep concern by Washington CORE, and we are duty bound to look int them. We do not wish to jump to conclusions, however, and pending any action in this connection, we request the opportunity to discuss the problem with you as soon as it is at all convenient.

Sincerely yours,

Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N.E.
Washington 17, D. C.
Phone: 529-6541

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
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CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

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Sincerely yours,

Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N.E.
Washington 17, D. C.
Phone: 529-6541

Washington CORE
P. O. Box 546
Washington 4, D. C.
January 5, 1963

Barbara Chain
New Haven CORE
89 Davis Street
New Haven 15, Connecticut

Dear Miss Chain:

In accordance with the request of our chairman, Julius Hobson, I am writing in reference to your inquiry about our use of CORE Merit Hiring Stamps.

We had planned to use several methods of distributing the stamps. We were going to hand them out with instructions as to their use in front of places of public gatherings such as churches, theaters, and stores. Some were to be given to other civil rights groups in the city to be distributed to their members and friends. In addition, we were prepared to make them available to representatives of many local civic, political, and labor groups as the climax to a mass meeting which we sponsored in October. Because we were placed under court injunction shortly after the printing of the stamps, these plans were not carried out.

I assume that Mr. Hobson has contacted you by telephone regarding the sale of these stamps to your organization. We will be happy to sell yourtwo hundred thousand stamps for one hundred dollars.

We extend to you our best wishes for complete victory in your campaign against the discriminatory policies of the United Illuminating Company.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) Ruby M. Thornton
Corresponding Secretary

Washington CORE
[illegible]
[illegible]

New Haven CORE
39 Davis Street
New Haven 15, Connecticut

Dear Miss Chain:

In accordance with the request of our chairman,
about our use of CORE Merit Hiring Stamps.

We had planned to use several methods of distributing
the stamps. We were going to begin [illegible]
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other civil rights groups in the city to be distributed it
their workers. In addition, we were prepared to
politics, and [illegible] as the primary [illegible]
what we proposed to deliver. Because we were simply unsure
these plans were not carried out.

I wrote that Mr. Bayard Rustin had contacted you by telephone
regarding the matter of those stamps so [illegible]
will be happy to mail [illegible] one hundred dollars.

We extend to you our best wishes for complete victory
in your campaign against the discriminatory policies of the
United Illuminating Company.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) Ruby M. Thom
Corresponding Secretary

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

LEGISLATIVE OFFICE
UNITED STATES SECTION

120 MARYLAND AVENUE, N.E.
WASHINGTON 2, D. C.

LINCOLN 6-8840

January 9, 1963

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
CORE Southeastern Regional Director
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace NE
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Pursuant to our conversation, I am sending you some information about our Legislative Seminar. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom was founded forty-seven years ago by women from many parts of the world interested in working for peace, freedom and justice through good legislation. We are international, inter-faith and inter-racial, with members and sections in forty-two countries.

The Seminar will bring Branch and Legislative Chairmen and National Board members to Washington, February 3-6, 1963, to give them an opportunity to discuss important issues with Government leaders, Members of Congress, representatives of non-governmental organizations and of other nations. We are enclosing a program of last year's Seminar and the preliminary program of this year's. The final one will be sent you as soon as completed.

On Tuesday evening, February 5th, following dinner at the Plaza Hotel at 6 p.m., there will be a panel on Human Rights. We would like to have you discuss PROGRESS IN CIVIL RIGHTS BY NON-VIOLENT DIRECT ACTION, emphasizing especially housing and fair employment practices. Miss Jean Fairfax of Philadelphia (A.F.S.C.) will be the other member of the Panel.

We shall be very happy to have you and Mrs. Hobson as our guests at the dinner. The Plaza Hotel is at 1st and D Streets, N.E. We appreciate your willingness to be a part of our Seminar and look forward to having you with us. A brief biographical sketch would be helpful for use in introducing you.

Sincerely yours,

Annalee Stewart

Mrs. Annalee Stewart
Legislative Secretary

Encls.

as/cp

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

LEGISLATIVE OFFICE
UNITED STATES SECTION

120 MARYLAND AVENUE, N. E.
WASHINGTON 2, D. C.

TELEPHONE 546-8840

January 28, 1963

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
CORE Southeastern Regional Director
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace N.E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

We are writing you now as a reminder of our Legislative Seminar in which you will be taking part next week on Tuesday, February 5 at 7:00 p.m. in the Hotel Plaza, First and D Streets, N.E.

The enclosed program will give you further information regarding the Seminar.

We hope Mrs. Hobson will join you as our guests for dinner at 6:00 p.m.

We appreciate your participation and look forward to our discussion together with great expectation.

Sincerely yours,

Annalee Stewart

Mrs. Annalee Stewart
Legislative Secretary

Encl.

as/cp

UNITED STATES - JAPAN
TRADE COUNCIL
1000 CONNECTICUT AVENUE • WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
MEtropolitan 8-1236 • Cable TRADETIES

NELSON A. STITT, *Director*
NOEL HEMMENDINGER, *Counsel*
ALLEN TAYLOR, *Executive Secretary*
EDWARD G. POSNIAK, *Chief Economist*
MICHAEL P. DANIELS, *Legislative Counsel*

January 9, 1963

Mr. Julius Hobson
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace NE
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Enclosed is an announcement of the ADA meeting at which you are scheduled to speak. The address given is one block off Connecticut Avenue and M Street.

We are looking forward to a lively discussion.

Sincerely,

Allen Taylor

Allen Taylor

Macke
MACKE VENDING COMPANY • 1111 FIRST STREET, N. E., WASHINGTON 2, D. C. • TELEPHONE STERLING 3-8200

"Employment Action - Past"

January 11, 1963
Our 37th Year

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
Congress of Racial Equality
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N.E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Reference is made to your recent letter and to our recent conference in the matter of equal job opportunities here at the Macke Vending Company. Here, for the record, are the facts:

We employ 365 people of whom 161 are Negro. We have a policy of merit hiring and merit promotion; race or religion are not factors of consequence here at Macke. Employees receive equal pay and benefits for equal work regardless of the color of their skin. One of our principal managers is a Negro and we have several Negro supervisors (in one instance supervising the work of skilled white subordinates).

My company will continue to strengthen its practices designed to insure such equality throughout our firm. On a personal basis I intend to continue my longtime efforts, private and public, to persuade other area firms to adopt equal job opportunity programs.

I am in agreement with the objectives stated in your letter, namely, to create "an economic atmosphere in the District of Columbia in which all job seekers feel free to apply for any and all jobs for which they can qualify, regardless of race; and further, that this objective can be accomplished if employers, both private and public, employ and promote and train at all job levels without regard to race, creed or color."

Yours very truly,

A. Goldman
President

AG/e

Washington CORE
P. O. Box 546
Washington 4, D. C.
January 22, 1963

Director of Public Relations
Woodward and Lothrop, Inc.
10th and F Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Washington CORE is in the process of preparing a progress report for our national office. We would like to have your permission to visit your store and take photographs of the Negro sales clerks as they sell merchandise. These pictures will be included as a part of the report. We will appreciate your assistance in this matter.

Identical copies to:
Drug Fair
National Shirt Shops
University Shop
Bond Clothes
Raleigh Haberdasher
Hahn Shoe Stores
Rich Shoe Store
Lerner Shops
MacMannes, Inc.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Chairman

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Dear Sir:

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson, Chairman

Washington CORE
P. O. Box 546
Washington 4, D. C.

January 22, 1963

Director of Public Relations
The Hecht Company
7th and F Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Washington CORE is in the process of preparing a progress report for our national office. We would like to have your permission to visit your store and take photographs of the Negro sales clerks as they are in the process of selling merchandise. These pictures will be included as a part of the report. We will appreciate your assistance in this matter.

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Julius W. Hobson, Chairman

a national organization with affiliated local groups, working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

by direct action against racial discrimination and for racial integration

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
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Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
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secretary
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treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

Oretha Castle
Daniel Garrison
Julius Hobson
Wester Sweet
regional representatives

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OF ORGANIZATION
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B. Elton Cox
David Dennis
Thomas Gaither
Mary Hamilton
Genevieve Hughes
Marvin Robinson
Frank Robinson
Jerome Smith
Henry Thomas
Eugene Tournour
Don Wendell
field secretaries

Washington CORE
P. O. Box 546
Washington 4, D. C.
January 22, 1963

Manager
MacMannes, Incorporated
1312 G Street, N. W.
Washington , D. C.

Dear Sir:

Washington CORE is in the process of preparing a progress report for our national office. We would like to have your permission to visit your store and take photographs of the Negro sales clerks as they sell merchandise. These pictures will be included as a part of the report. We will appreciate your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,
Julius W. Hobson per RMT
Julius W. Hobson, Chairman

Mr. Hobson:
I feel that this is entirely up to the people involved, and in asking them if they would mind, they replied that it would be O.K. with them. As a result, this would be perfectly all right with us. I would suggest that you advise us as to when you plan to be here, for I am certain that these girls would like to dress accordingly.
I hope that you plan to include our Negro cashiers for they are actually above our salesgirls in the responsibility and duties they perform.
Let me assure you that we are always happy to cooperate with you and your organization. You need never hesitate to ask our assistance.

John B. Mannes
John B. Mannes

1/23/63

DI 7-2189
Thursday afte 12:00

Lerner Shops

Fashion Leader for Millions

P. O. BOX 7238, APEX STATION
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

TELEPHONE:
STERLING 3-7180

1/25/63

Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir;

In answer to your letter of 1/22/63, we will be glad to help in any way we can with your progress report.

We would prefer that the photographs be taken before we open for business, if possible. However, you may decide which is best for your needs.

Sincerely,

S. Ruff

University Shop
GGG CLOTHES
1318 G STREET, N.W. • WASHINGTON 5, D.C. • NAtional 8-6552

January 23rd, 1963

"R"

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
Washington CORE
P. O. Box 546
Washington 4, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

It would be appreciated if you would be kind enough to phone me or to come by if you are able to.

There is a matter that I would like to discuss with you.

Cordially,
UNIVERSITY SHOP OF WASHINGTON, INC.

Harvey I. Rosenthal

Harvey I. Rosenthal.

William Allen Shop

paid By Check NO-172

File Office Business

Clyde L Ford

PHONES LI. 4-3699
HO. 2-9772

PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEMS FOR RENT FOR ALL OCCASIONS - DANCES, BANQUETS, MEETINGS & PARTIES

316 11th ST., N.E.
WASHINGTON 2, D.C.

January 3, 1963

CORE
1834 9th St. N.W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Rental of two (2) mobile public address systems January 1, & 2nd 1964.

Rental rate $15000 each per day, plus 3% D.C. Use Tax

Thirty-Five dollars plus 3% Use Tax $1.05 Total Thirty-Six dollars and Five Cents $36.05.

Clyde L. Ford

Clyde L. Ford
316 11th Street N.E.
Washington 2, D. C.

Revenue
School Bonds
Securities & Exchange
Equitable Security -
Monday 1130 to 130 pm -

Sale of bonds all over violate
the Blue Sky Laws - if sold for
segregated schools

Sales of bonds

Daily Bond Layer

Insurance Co

Trusts

Life

Fire

Casualty

me Negro Lawyer
me Negro Salesman
no Negro in Boyle paid one fuck

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
February 14, 1963

The following is the text of the proposal of Sealtest Products, Inc relative to future hiring policies of the company. Certain items (to be indicated below) will not be publicized except within metropolitan CORE.

1. The company offers initial exclusive priority to all job openings, except those of contracual obligations, during 1963 to Negroes and Spanish-Americans. This initial period shall be no less than seven working days.

2. The company will have employed at least ~~ten~~ 20 persons from minority groups by March 20, 1963.

3. The company will release a public statement clearly indicating a present and future policy of equal employment opportunity at all levels in all departments.

4. The company will pursue an aggressive program of seeking and using sources of manpower from minority groups.

5. The company will furnish CORE a list of its present sources of Negro and Spanish-American manpower.

6. The company will furnish CORE a list of names, addresses, and telephone numbers of minority persons presently employed.

7. The company will furnish CORE a list of names, addresses and telephone numbers of minority persons as they are hired.

8. Representatives of CORE and Sealtest will meet on the first Wednesday of each month to review Sealtest progress in minority employment.

9. CORE will release a public statement indicating satisfaction with Sealtest employment policy and withdrawing the boycott.

10. CORE will assist Sealtest in the effort to uncover additional manpower sources.

(Items 1. and 2. are confidential to the parties to the agreement.)

~~ME 88205~~

L14-9347

NATIONAL SHIRT SHOPS
COAST TO COAST

19 WEST 34TH STREET · NEW YORK 1, N. Y. · CHICKERING 4-5210

February 4,1963

Mr.Julius W.Hobson
Washington C.O.R.E.
P.O.BOX 546
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr.Hobson:

RE: your letter of 1/22/63,--this is to advise you that permission is given to take photographs of the Negro salesman as they sell merchandise in our stores located at 432 7th St.N.W. and 1103 H St.N.E.

Sincerely,
Louis Munaker
Louis Munaker
District Manager
609 14th St.N.W.
Washington, 5, D.C.

Monday Anytime After 9 o'clock

Apt. 101
c/o J. Heyman
1100 6th Street S.W.
Washington, D.C.
7 February 1963

Mr. W. Willard Wirtz
Secretary of Labor
U.S. Department of Labor
14th & Constitution Avenues
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Secretary Wirtz:

I wish to express my admiration in regard to the achievements of our government in initiating and promoting ambitious programs, as authorized by the Congress of the United States, dealing with the serious problems of unemployment and economic stagnation in large areas of the United States. As a research economist with the Bureau of Employment Security I have been privileged to observe the essential role played by the Department of Labor in implementing the ARA and MDTA programs. I wish to make it clear, however, that I submit these comments as an individual citizen. In no way are they to be construed as remarks stated by myself in my capacity as an employee of the United States Department of Labor.

The function of the ARA and MDTA programs with regard to the re-training of unemployed workers appears to be particularly significant in that the criteria for eligibility utilized promotes the programs in those areas where unemployment is most pronounced. Within these areas having a high incidence of unemployment, the lack of employment opportunities is generally not limited to one racial group. In fact, it encompasses all racial classifications, and is much more dependent on such factors as occupational and educational characteristics. In many cases it is generally recognized, however, that the non-white racial group may experience a proportionally higher percentage of unemployment, reflecting discriminatory employment practices in many areas.

The record of the ARA and MDTA programs, to date, would appear to substantiate the expressed intentions of the government, in line with our national objectives, to expand employment opportunities for all, through retraining, without regard to racial background. This has unquestionably been the case throughout most of the country. In fact, the racial integration of worker training courses in North Carolina, West Virginia, Maryland and elsewhere, deserve particular mention because of the progress they represent in achieving our stated goals.

It is my understanding that retraining courses have been or are currently being initiated in geographical areas where progress has been lacking in regard to the elimination of employment discrimination. I refer specifically to the two MDTA courses already approved and initiated in the State of Mississippi: office machine servicemen and machine tool operators, for a total of 35 trainees authorized. I also note that under

the ARA program, worker training courses have been approved for the State of Louisiana. I would be most gratified to learn that these courses, and perhaps others initiated or proposed elsewhere in this region, are courses where the participants are racially integrated. Conversely, I would be greatly disturbed to learn that these courses are being conducted for just one racial segment of the areas involved or, equally as serious a shortcoming, they are being conducted for all racial elements on a segregated basis.

The weakness of a program for the retraining of American workers that involves the racial segregation of these workers should be obvious. Federal funds are being expended in these programs; these funds represent the contributions of all American taxpayers, with all of these citizens subject to the same basis of taxation. The rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States and lessor courts, and buttressed by our broad beliefs of equal opportunitiy, clearly interprete separate facilities and services in the sphere of education as being less than adequate in filling the measure of being equal. By extension, separate worker retraining courses, clearly, cannot be construed as being equal. Expediency in achieving the goals of a particular program would appear to be indefensible when it comes into conflict with the objective of providing full and equal opportunities for all.

The economic needs of many areas of the United States compel the Federal Government to conduct the worker retraining programs in such a manner as to provide for the full participation, in conditions of equal opportunity, for eligible applicants for retraining of all racial backgrounds. Substantial evidence indicates that many areas of the United States rank near the bottom of those in the nation, as measured by various economic criteria, because of the low income and productive activity of a large non-white segment of the population. This condition reflects, in turn, the deprivation of the non-white population in such areas as employment opportunities, educational and other facilities. If such deprivation, which is strongest in those areas where local policies of racial segregation are most rigid, is allowed to continue, it is reasonable to expect that these conditions of low income and low productivity of the non-white population will also continue to exist. In fact, as we are generally aware, such conditions may become quite aggravated. A viscious cycle can be identified: The deprived economic condition of the non-white segment of area population may make an area eligible for Federal aid; the aid, in turn, may be utilized by the area in a preponderent effort to alleviate economic conditions of the area white population; because the non-white population remains substantially deprived, the area is still clearly eligible for Federal aid; the improvement of economic conditions with the white population may provide them with the vitality and rationale for continued segregation; at any rate, it will not inevitably instigate the introduction of conditions leading to a relaxation of segregation. The consequences of this process must be considered by those officials of the United States Government responsible for the conduct of the worker retraining programs under ARA and MDTA.

The worker retraining courses conducted under the auspices of the Area Redevelopment and the Manpower Development and Training Acts provide the United States with very positive, creditable alternatives to the deplorable conditions of unemployment and the loss of valuable manpower. The conduct of these programs, to date, allowing for the full and equal participation by all members of our nation, regardless of race, would appear to be highly commendable. Only America's narrow, insignificant group of bigots at home and its enemies abroad, both of whom threaten the existence of our democratic system by their attempts to undermine it, can rejoice when democracy becomes a lip service rather than a practiced routine.

I would greatly appreciate your reassurance that the worker training courses of the ARA and MDTA programs are being conducted with full opportunity for participation by all eligible members of the population regardless of racial background. In particular, such reassurance with reference to those courses authorized and operated in the States of Mississippi and Louisiana would allow me to view the extension of the programs to these areas as a notable gain for these programs.

Sincerely yours,

John Peter Huttman

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

LEGISLATIVE OFFICE
UNITED STATES SECTION

120 MARYLAND AVENUE, N. E.
WASHINGTON 2, D. C.

TELEPHONE 546-8840

February 21, 1963

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
CORE Southeastern Regional Director
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace NE
Washington 17, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The background information you have and your experience working in the South helped us to understand the very great problems we have and the need to work with you more actively in order to bring about the changes necessary for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.

Members of the Legislative Seminar of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom join me in expressing gratitude for your contribution to our Panel on HUMAN RIGHTS on February 5. As our members continue to work for peace and freedom in their home communities, tney will carry with them and make good use of the information gained here.

Sincerely yours,

Annalee Stewart

Mrs. Annalee Stewart
Legislative Secretary

AS/d

14 MARCH 1963

SIR.

I'M WRITING YOU TO PROTEST THE WANTON MURDER ON THE STREETS OF WASHINGTON D.C. OF JAMES CALVIN WALLS BY A MEMBER OF AN UNTRAINED MINORITY GROUP,THIS COUPLED WITH THE SHOOTING OF A NEGRO MOTORIST LAST WEEK LEADS ONE TO BELIEVE THAT THERE IS AN ELEMENT AMONG THIS SAME IMPORTED SOUTHERN MINORITY GROUP THAT HAS IN EFFECT DECLARED THIER OWN PERSONAL HUNTING SEASON ON PERSONS OF COLOR.

IT IS MY OPINION THAT IF THIS HAPPENS AGAIN,WHAT IS GOING TO FOLLOW IS THAT THE MAJORITY HERE IN D.C. ARE NOT GOING TO STAND BY IDLE AND SEE MEMBERS OF THEIR RACE SHOT DOWN LIKE RABBITS ON THE STREET AND NOT STRIKE BACK,SOMEWHERE AND AGANIST SOMEONE. I BELIEVE THAT IN THE ABSENCE OF PROTECTION FROM THE PEOPLE THAT ARE SUPPOSED TO AFFORD IT,THE NEGROES ARE GOING TO DISREGARD THE ADVICE OF THEIR SPOKESMEN IN SOFAR AS COOPERATING WITH THE POLICE. THEN THE ROIT AT D.C. STADIUM WILL LOOK LIKE A BOY SCOUT JAMBOREE,COMPARED TO WHAT IS GOING TO FOLLOW. WE NEED MORE NEGRO POLICEMAN ANYWAY. WHY MUST D.C. GO TO THE SOUTHERN CITIES TO RECRUIT POLICEMAN? IF I'M GOING TO BE ABUSED AND MURDERED I'D RATHER BE WITH AND BY MY OWN KIND.

AS I UNDERSTAND IT THIS POLICEMAN HAD CAUGHT UP TO WITHIN 25FT OF THE SUSPECT, WHY DIDN'T HE FIRE A WARNING SHOT? OR WAS HE ALLOWED TO RUN SO HE COULD GET ANOTHER NOTCH ON HIS GUN AT THE EXPENSE OF ONE OF MY PEOPLE? WHY DIDN'T HE CATCH HIM WHEN HE TRIED TO CRUSH HIS SKULL WITH HIS BLACKJACK? WHY I REPEAT WASN'T A WARNING SHOT FIRED? WHY? IN LISTNENING TO CONVERSATION FROM SOME OF THE POPULATION,THEY'VE HAD ENOUGH OF THIS MURDER & BRUTALITY FROM THESE IMPORTED SOUTHERN POLICEMAN OF THE DIFFERENT MINORITY GROUPS (german americans itilian americans) AND THAT THEY ARE GOING TO START A CAMPAIGN TO GET TWO EYES FOR AN EYE,AS A START IN THE SOLUTION FOR PROTECTION FROM THIS GROUP IN THE POLICE DEPT. WHILE I DO NOT AGREE WITH THIS

James W. Jackson

JAMES W. JACKSON
WASHINGTON D.C.

Sir,

I'm writing you to express my concern about the recent increase in violence in the Jones County area. As a resident of the community for many years, I've seen the positive impact that these events can have on our local economy and sense of pride.

It is my opinion that if these hearings again, must be done to ensure that the safety and well-being of all citizens is protected. This is a matter of public concern, and I believe that the committee has a responsibility to act in the best interests of the people they represent.

I'd rather be safe and by my own view.

Sincerely,

[illegible]

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

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Frank Robinson
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Henry Thomas
Eugene Tournour
Don Wendell
field secretaries

Washington, D. C.
March 11, 1963

Memorandum

To: D. C. Commissioners' Council on
Human Relations
District Building
14th and E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

From: Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
Washington Chapter of the Congress of Racial
Equality (CORE)

Subject: Police Manhandling in the 10th Precinct of
the District of Columbia

Over the last two or three years the Washington Chapter of CORE has had many complaints of police manhandling and discourtesy in the 10th Precinct in the District of Columbia. On Labor Day 1961, two hundred members of CORE picketed the main police headquarters on Indiana Avenue in protest against the unwarranted use of dogs in this precinct. This demonstration was based on the cases in which policemen in this precinct turned their dogs on a young Negro couple and their baby on upper 14th Street N.W., and on a man for no other reason than sitting on his porch "too late" at night.

CORE ran a survey of the precinct asking residents there about their relationships with the police. We found many cases which appeared to be violations of civil liberties.

We recently had a case called to our attention which we think warrants the attention of sensitive citizens of the District of Columbia, and which we think calls for action directed toward the elimination of the continuing violations of Negroes rights in this precinct.

On February 16, 1963 at about 3:00 a.m., the following persons were returning from a social event: Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Perry, Mrs. Maria de Jesus Mendieta Castro, all of 3938 - 17th St., N. E., Washington, D. C., and Mr. Geoffrey U. Uyehara, operator of vehicle. These people were travelling north on 13th Street and were directed by a policeman at the intersection of 13th Street and Columbia Road, N.W., to make a left turn detour due to apparemt obstacles on 13th Street north of the subject intersection. At the intersection of 14th Street and Columbia Road, N.W., Mr. Uyehara was requested to stop for apparent questioning. Mr. Uyehara voluntarily got out of the car at which time he was requested by the policeman at the scene to produce his registration card and operator's permit, since a possible traffic regulation was violated. Mr. Perry, who was sitting in the front seat of the vehicle, got out to see if he could at least offer friendly assistance to Mr. Uyehara.

A total of about eight to twelve officers, including two plain clothesmen, converged on the scene and surrounded Mr. Perry and Mr. Uyehara during questioning. An officer, standing to the right of Mr. Uyehara, requested Mr. Perry, who was standing to the left of Mr. Uyehara, to get into the car. Mr. Uyehara, urging some restraint on the part of this officer, mentioned that Mr. Perry was a friend who was there to help and not to hinder the due process of law. The request was repeated by the same officer, at which time Mr. Perry answered, "I have not done anything wrong." This statement apparently caused some irritation and in no time three policemen pulled Mr. Perry down to the sidewalk and held him in this position for a few moments. Mr. Perry was eventually forcibly removed into the waiting patrol wagon by the same three officers, and was then transported to the No. 10 Precinct Station. Mr. Uyehara was requested to proceed to the same station for further questioning and processing under the company of a police officer who was on the scene.

Upon Mr. Uyehara's arrival at the police precinct station , Mr. Perry, standing in front of the desk clerk, Mr. L. A. Wood, was still under the physical arrest of the same three police officers who manhandled him on 14th Street. Mr. Perry commented, upon seeing Mr. Uyehara, who was not under physical arrest, that it was not really necessary for the officers to continue holding him. Again, upon hearing this, the officers, apparently not in full control of their own emotions, threw Mr. Perry to the floor and manhandled him. A short while later Mr. Perry was pulled up for questioning by the desk clerk and received two charges of disorderly conduct, each charge resulting in a fine of $10.00.

As a result of the policemen's manhandling, Mr. Perry required medical attention. On February 18, 1963 Mr. Perry saw his physician and received the necessary treatment.

There are other details of this affair which the people involved will be glad to relate upon contact by you. Needless to say, if the charges of these persons are true, we have a clear case of excessive police manhandling and thus violation of the civil liberties of, at least, Mr. Perry.

We suggest that this case and the problem of police manhandling in general in the 10th police precinct be investigated by your organization. At this moment if the expressions of the Negro Citizens in that precinct can be believed, the policemen there represent a much clearer and more present danger than do the criminals and we therefore consider that this is another case which requires your immediate attention and remedial action.

Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace N. E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Street _____ Block _____ Precinct _____

	YES	NO
1. Have you ever been arrested or held for investigation?	☐	☐
If Yes		
a. Were you treated courteously?	☐	☐
b. Were you spoken to rudely?	☐	☐
c. Were you mishandled physically?	☐	☐
2. Have police officers ever been discourteous to you		
a. On the street?	☐	☐
b. On your own property?	☐	☐
c. While at the Precinct Station voluntarily?	☐	☐
3. Have police officers ever entered your house against your will without a warrant?	☐	☐
4. Do police dogs make you feel more secure?	☐	☐
5. Do you think we need more police dogs?	☐	☐
6. Have you ever been attacked by a police dog?	☐	☐
7. Have you ever been struck by a policeman?	☐	☐
If yes - a. did you fall down?	☐	☐
b. did you need medical attention afterwards?	☐	☐

8. Describe circumstances briefly

_____

_____

9. CAN WE USE YOUR NAME?	☐	☐

If yes - Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____

10. Will you be willing to join in a demonstration, such as a picket line, against police brutality?	☐	☐

	Male	Female
Adult		
Juvenile		

Street _____ Block _____ Precinct _____

	YES	NO
1. Have you ever been arrested or held for investigation?	☐	☐
If Yes		
a. Were you treated courteously?	☐	☐
b. Were you spoken to rudely?	☐	☐
c. Were you mishandled physically?	☐	☐
2. Have police officers ever been discourteous to you		
a. On the street?	☐	☐
b. On your own property?	☐	☐
c. While at the Precinct Station voluntarily?	☐	☐
3. Have police officers ever entered your house against your will without a warrant?	☐	☐
4. Do police dogs make you feel more secure?	☐	☐
5. Do you think we need more police dogs?	☐	☐
6. Have you ever been attacked by a police dog?	☐	☐
7. Have you ever been struck by a policeman?	☐	☐
If yes - a. did you fall down?	☐	☐
b. did you need medical attention afterwards?	☐	☐

8. Describe circumstances briefly

_____

_____

9. CAN WE USE YOUR NAME?	☐	☐

If yes - Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____

10. Will you be willing to join in a demonstration, such as a picket line, against police brutality?	☐	☐

	Male	Female
Adult		
Juvenile		

Washington, D.C.
March 3, 1963

Memorandum

To: C. Clyde Ferguson, General Council
Civil Rights Commission
Room 403 E.
1701 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

From: Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
Washington Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

Subject: Police Brutality in the 10th Precinct of the District of Columbia

Over the last two or three years the Washington Chapter of CORE has had many complaints of police brutality and discourtesy in the 10th Precinct in the District of Columbia. On Labor Day 1961, two hundred members of CORE picketed the main police headquarters on Indiana Avenue in protest against the unwarranted use of dogs in this precinct. This demonstration was based on the cases in which policemen in this precinct turned their dogs on a young couple and their baby on upper 14th Street N.W., (Negro) and on a man for no other reason than sitting on his porch "too late" at night.

CORE ran a survey of the precinct asking residents there about their relationships with the police. We found many cases which appeared to be violations of civil liberties.

We recently had a case called to our attention which we think warrants the attention of sensitive citizens of the District of Columbia, and which we think calls for action directed toward the elimination of the continuing violations of Negroes rights in this precinct.

On February16, 1963 at about 3:05 am the following persons were returning from the Urbanites Annual Ball; Mr. Charles Perry and his wife Mrs. Marie Perry, both of 3938-17th Street N.E., Miss Marie Mendeta Castro of the same address and Mr. Geoffery Uyehara of 5058 Shewer Place N.W. At the point of 13th Street and Columbia Road N.WW, Mr. Uyehara, the driver of the vehicle in which these people were traveling North of 13th Street N.W., made a left turn off 13th Street N.W. on to Columbia Road and proceeded along Columbia Roadn N.W. to 14th Street. Mr. Uyehara was pulled over by policemen od the 10th precinct and charged with making a "wrong left turn." Mr. Uyehara was ordered from the car by the policemen and asked for his drivers permit, which he proceeded to go through his wallet for. Being nervous, Mr. Uyehara was having some difficulty in finding his permit. Seeing this, Mr. Perry got out of the car and offered assistance to Mr. Uyehara at which time Mr. Perry was attacked by three policemen and thrown to the ground. Mrs. Perry then got out of the car herself, asked

the policemen by they were attacking Mr. Perry, for this act, she was struck in the face byone officer and ordered to return to the car.

Mr. Uyehara and Mr. Perry were both taken to the headquarters of the 10th precinct. When Mr. Perry inquired as to why he was under arrest he was again thrown to the floor by two policemen and charged with two counts of disorderly conduct at a fine of $10.00 per count. Mr. Uyehara was fined $5.00 for the alleged traffic violation. I say alleged because there was only one direction in which one could turn off 13th Street on to Columbia Road N.W., since 13th Street was blocked off beyond that point, and Columbia Road is one way going toward 14th Street N.W.

As a result of the policemen's actions, Mr. Perry suffered a swollen Neck and internal pain. On February 18th, Mr. Perry saw his Physician Dr. Pinyon L. Cornish, and received medical treatment for the physical pain inflicted by the policemen. Two of the policemen involved in this affair were Mr. Nelson Horner, Badge #1274 and Mr. G. O. Gill, Badge #677.

In the process of this affair the policemen at the precinct and on the street used abusive language toward the persons in the car and toward those arrested.

There are other details of this affair which the victims will be glad to relate upon contact by you. Needless to say that if the charges of these persons are true, we have a clear case of police brutality and thus violation of the civil liberties of at least Mr. Perry.

Mr. Charles Perry is an Artist by profession.

Mrs. Marie Perry is Director of the N.W. Settlement House in D.C.

Mr. Geoffery Uyehara is a Japanese Citizen in the United States on a permanent Visa.

We suggest that this case and the problem of police brutality in general in the 10th precinct be investigated by your organization. At this moment if the expressions of the Negro Citizens in that precinct can be believed, the policemen there represent a much clearer and more present danger than do the criminals, since one does not hesitate to defend one's self against criminals, but is always reluctant to defend one's self against brutal policemen.

Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace N.E.
Washington 17, D. C.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COMMISSIONERS' COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
ROOM 208, DISTRICT BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

OFFICERS
AARON GOLDMAN
CHAIRMAN
DR. R. FRANK JONES
VICE CHAIRMAN
PAUL M. RILLING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
RUTH D. BATES, DIRECTOR
RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

MEMBERS
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AARON GOLDMAN
GEORGE E. C. HAYES
DR. R. FRANK JONES
FRANCIS H. McGUIGAN
H. GABRIEL MURPHY
DR. C. J. NUESSE
BARRINGTON D. PARKER
MRS. BURMA A. WHITTED

March 15, 1963

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
Congress of Racial Equality
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Julius:

We have discussed your memorandum concerning the incidents in the Tenth Precinct on the morning of February 16 with Commissioner Tobriner. He assures us that he is personally looking into the situation and will keep you and us informed.

We appreciate your calling this matter to our attention.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul M. Rilling
Executive Director

PMR/hg

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

WALTER N. TOBRINER
PRESIDENT
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

March 27, 1963

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I regret that there has been a delay in acknowledging your letter of March 20, indicating the desire of CORE to withdraw its request for an investigation of police brutality in the Tenth Precinct.

I appreciate the candor and forthrightness which motivated your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Walter N. Tobriner

President
Board of Commissioners, D. C.



UNIVERSITY-NEIGHBORHOODS COUNCIL
ROOM 300, HOWARD HALL
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hasan,

Just a note to confirm your telephone conversation with Rev. Kuebler about your being a panelist for the evening of April 1, at 8:00pm, for Friendship House, School of Religion, on the Howard Campus.

Thank you for your cooperation. If I may be of service please feel free to call on me.

Respectfully,
Kenneth K. Lenkerd,
University Neighborhoods Council

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

WALTER N. TOBRINER
PRESIDENT
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

March 12, 1963

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Receipt is acknowledged of your memorandum dated March 3, complaining about police brutality in general in the Tenth Precinct, and in particular about a case involving Mr. Charles Perry, his wife and others on February 16, 1963.

You are advised that I will have this matter looked into thoroughly and provide you with a more definitive report in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

Walter N. Tobriner

President
Board of Commissioners, D. C.

FORM DUCB 102.1
REV. 7/61

DETERMINATION OF BENEFIT RIGHTS

CLAIMANT'S NAME	DATE CLAIM	WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT	DEP.	TOTAL WEEKLY BENEFITS	TOTAL BENEFITS	MAXIMUM WEEKS	BENEFIT YEAR ENDS	DET	S	SOCIAL SECURITY NO.
[illegible]	[illegible]	$ [illegible]	[illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]

	EMPLOYER NUMBER	EMPLOYER'S NAME	WAGES
YOUR EMPLOYERS AND WAGES IN BASE PERIOD →	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WAGES BY QUARTERS →	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	TOTAL WAGES →	[illegible]	[illegible]

DETERMINATION OF BENEFIT RIGHTS

A determination of your benefit rights based on wages you received from employers in your base period has been made as shown above.

Benefit Year

The benefits payable, as shown on this determination, may be made only with respect to weeks occurring during your benefit year. Your benefit year is a period of 52 consecutive weeks beginning with the date on which you first filed a valid claim.

Wages

In computing your benefit rights all wages you received during your base period from employment covered by the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act, from civilian employment performed for the Federal Government and Government of the District of Columbia, have been included and are listed on this determination. If you had Federal military service during your base period, wages for such service were also included in computing your claim.

In order that you may understand how your weekly and maximum benefit amounts were figured you should consult the table shown on the other side of this determination notice.

Notification of Erroneous or Missing Information

Notify this Board immediately if there is listed above an employer for whom you have not worked, wages you have not received, or wages which you received in the base period but which are not shown. Failure to do so may make you liable for any overpayments and penalties resulting therefrom.

Appeal of Determination of Benefit Rights

If you do not agree with this determination consult a representative in the office where you filed your claim. If a satisfactory adjustment is not made, you may appeal from this determination provided you notify the Board in writing **within ten (10) days** after this notice was delivered to you or mailed to your last known address.

SEE OTHER SIDE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THIS DETERMINATION.

DATE 4/16/63

SIGNED C. M. Bridges
(CLAIMS DEPUTY)

CLAIMANT'S COPY

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DISTRICT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BOARD
451 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DUCB 102.1 BACK
REV 7-61

HOW TO FIGURE YOUR WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT

A If your highest total wages received in one quarter of the base period were:	and	B Your total wages received in all 4 quarters of the base period were:	C Your weekly Benefit Amount is:
$130.00 to $184		$276	$ 8
184.01 to 207		310	9
207.01 to 230		345	10
230.01 to 253		379	11
253.01 to 276		414	12
276.01 to 299		448	13
299.01 to 322		483	14
322.01 to 345		517	15
345.01 to 368		552	16
368.01 to 391		586	17
391.01 to 414		621	18
414.01 to 437		655	19
437.01 to 460		690	20
460.01 to 483		724	21
483.01 to 506		759	22
506.01 to 529		793	23
529.01 to 552		828	24
552.01 to 575		862	25
575.01 to 598		897	26
598.01 to 621		931	27
621.01 to 644		966	28
644.01 to 667		1,000	29
667.01 and over		1,035	30

REVISED
See: Worker's information pamphlet

Additional Allowance for Dependents

An additional $1.00 each week will be paid for each allowed dependent relative, provided this allowance does not exceed $3.00 per week nor the total weekly benefit exceed $30.00.

Wages in at Least Two Calendar Quarters

You must have received wages in at least two calendar quarters of your base period. Such wages must have been from the types of employment specified on the other side of this determination notice.

Duration of Benefits

The total amount of your benefits payable is twenty-six times your weekly benefit amount, or one third of the total wages paid during the base period, whichever is the lesser.

Waiting Period

No payment is made for the waiting period, which is the first week of unemployment for which a valid claim is filed.

Part Time Employment

If you are employed part time you may earn as much as 40% of your weekly benefit amount without affecting the weekly payment which you receive from this Board. Earnings in excess of 40% of your weekly benefit amount will be deducted. ALL EARNINGS MUST BE REPORTED, REGARDLESS OF AMOUNT, when you file each continued claim.

Disqualification

In the event you are disqualified, a separate notice will be furnished you showing the weeks of disqualification and the amount your total benefits have been reduced, if any.

Former Federal Government Employees

Determinations on claims based in whole or in part on Federal Government employment are made on the Federal Agency's finding as to: (1) whether you performed Federal Service; (2) the amount of your Federal wages; (3) the period of your Federal service and (4) the reason for separation. If you believe any findings with respect to these items are incomplete or incorrect you may request the Federal Agency to give you additional information or reconsider and correct such findings. Your request, with any supporting data, MUST be made through the Local Office in which you filed your claim and MUST be filed **within ten (10) days from the date this notice was issued or mailed to you.**

Weekly Payments

Weekly payments will be made only if you meet all the eligibility requirements and report as directed to file your continued claims.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONSULT A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE OFFICE WHERE YOU FILED YOUR CLAIM.

March 30, 1963

To whom it may concern;

Miss Ethel Pear officer of Central Linen 2149 Queens Chapel Rd.,N.E Washington, DC . Made the following statement to intimeda te the imployers and I quote, " You think that you are having a hard time now but you really are going to ca tch h---- . Ihave been waiting for an excuse to fire you and now I will find one. I will refuse to ha ve a bunch of trouble makers in my plant(Union). On the same da y she asked some of the employees to resign.

This is a true statement and signature.

Signed by-

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

March 30, 1963

To whom it may concern;

Miss Ethel Pear officer of Central Linen 2149 Queens Chapel Rd.,N.E Washington, DC . Made the following statement to intimeda te the imployers and I quote, " You think that you are having a hard time now but you really are going to ca tch h---- . Ihave been waiting for an excuse to fire you and now I will find one. I will refuse to ha ve a bunch of trouble makers in my plant(Union). On the same da y she asked some of the employees to resign.

This is a true statement and signature.

Signed by-

Amelia Mosley

Carlotta L Elliott

Lucinda Coonartie

Berline Hartwell

Angela Morton

March 28, 1963
k

Honorable Basil L. Whitener
Chairman, Subcommittee of
District of Columbia Committee
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Whitener:

The Washington Chapter of the Congress Of Racial Equality requests that it be granted time to testify before your subcommittee with respect to the hearings that have begun this date on the problem of racial discrimination in housing in the District. Dr. Frank Lindenfeld would appear for our organization if at all possible. We will accept any time that you assign to us, however, even if Dr. Lindenfeld is not then available to present our position.

We have a great interest in, and concern with, the problem your subcommittee is delving into and hope that you will grant us the opportunity to present our position.

Sincerely yours,

Julius Hobson
Chairman, Washington CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N.E.
Washington, D.C.

JH: rjs

COPY

LAW OFFICES
SCUPI AND WITT
600 F STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

RICHARD J. SCUPI
HAL WITT

TELEPHONE
STERLING 3-3663

March 3, 1963

Letters to the Editor
Washington Post
1515 L Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

To the Editor of the Washington Post:

I feel compelled to comment on the striking gap in your news story about the second day of the recent hearings on racial discrimination in employment in D.C. This story, headlined "Progress in Job-Race Effort Seen," omitted all reference to the testimony characterized by two members of the hearing panel as the most significant and helpful contribution they had heard to that point. This was the testimony of Julius Hobson, on behalf of Washington CORE. I myself sat through almost all of the hearings, and cannot but agree with those two members. Mr. Hobson presented specific facts and figures of job discrimination in the District, and your reporter chose to ignore them entirely. Some of the discrimination he cited was by firms listed by your reporter as having described their "non-discriminatory" job policies.

At the same time, your story described at length the testimony of certain spokesmen who emphasized the "progress" that has been made. Yet, it was with reference to some of these very statements about progress and high intentions that the Rev. Duncan Howlett, a member of the panel, had occasion to observe that he had heard more "high hopes and pious statements" than evidence of real achievement. Even this observation was distorted in your report to indicate that Dr. Howlett had been "impressed with a 'record of achievement.'"

It is hard to believe that the omission in your story was other than deliberate. Perhaps it was felt that Mr. Hobson's charges of discrimination against Negroes were somewhat strong. They are certainly not the whole story. But it is inconceivable for one who sat through these hearings to believe that reference to his testimony does not belong in a proper account of the proceedings.

The Subcommittee on Job Opportunities, of the D.C. Advisory Committee to the United States Civil Rights Commission, which conducted these hearings, has already been attacked by members of the Negro community as an organization which would present a "white-wash" rather than adequately develop the facts. It was, however, obvious at the hearings that the Subcommittee, under the able leadership of its Chairman, Ben Segal, had done its utmost to gather the facts. It is unfortunate that an inaccurate picture of the hearings may indeed lend support to the criticism which had developed.

LAW OFFICES
SCUPI AND WITT
600 F STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

RICHARD J. SCUPI
HAL WITT

TELEPHONE
STERLING 3-3693

There was much hope expressed at the hearings, particularly by those who argued that progress could come through education rather than legislation, that the light cast on the problem of discrimination against Negroes in the District, and the focussing of community attention on the problem, would contribute to its solution.

It is highly doubtful that the hearings can have this result when news media reflect principally the expressions of self-satisfaction, rather than the indications of where the real problems lie.

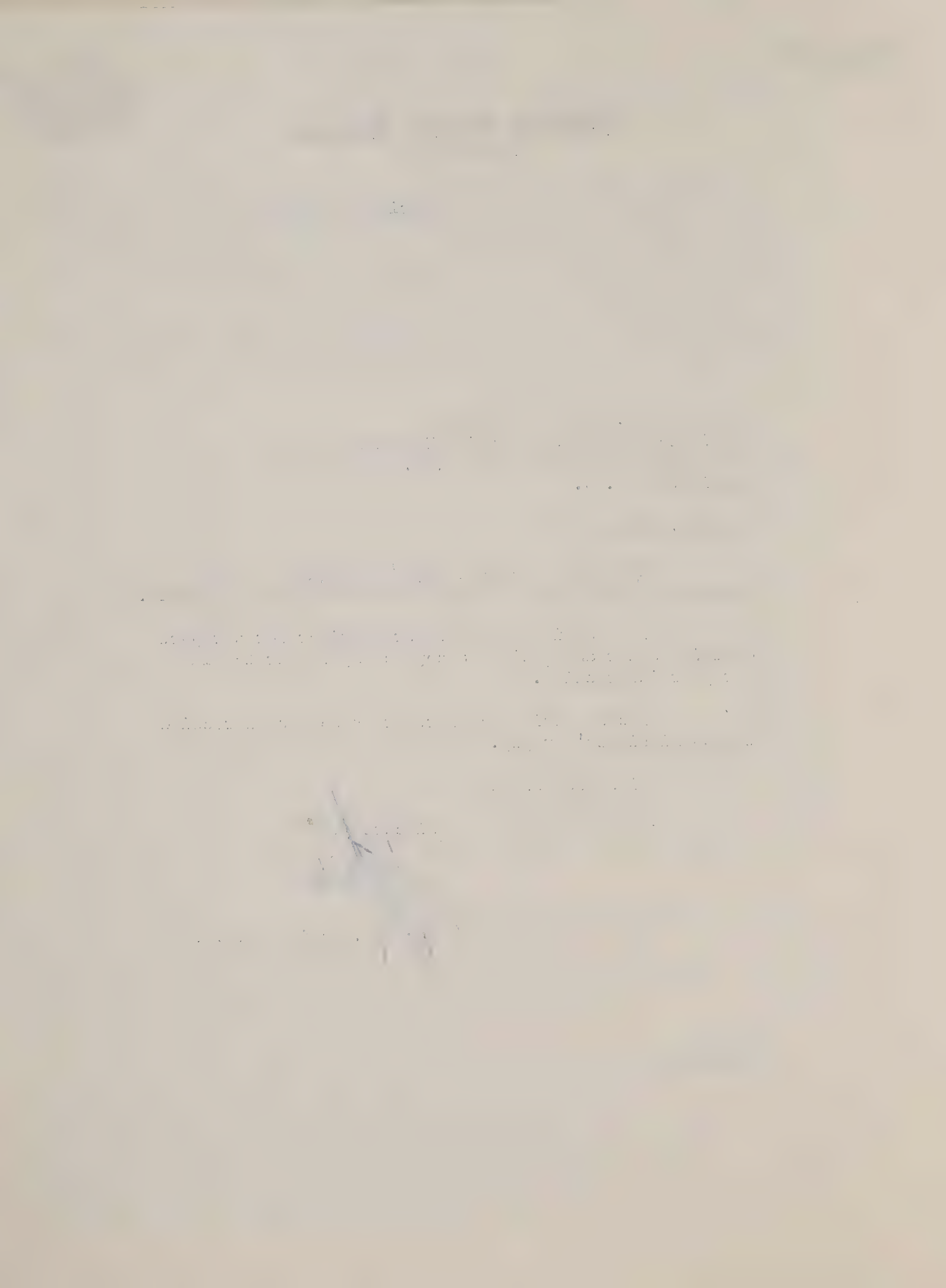
Sincerely yours,

Hal Witt

COPY

HW:hb

Blind copy: Julius W. Hobson



House of Representatives, U.S.

MEMORANDUM

The attached refers to a subject in which you are interested, and is, therefore, referred for your information.

Yours very truly

William F. Ryan

April 17, 1963

Honorable William F. Ryan, M.C.
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ryan:

I have for reply your letter of April 16, relative to the availability of summer jobs in the District Government for unemployed Negro youths.

At this writing I am not in a position to advise you of the total number or kinds of positions that might be available in the various District Government agencies. However, I enclose for your information copies of two memoranda that were recently circulated to the heads of all departments. When the information which is called for in one of these is tabulated, I will be happy to write you further advising you of these details.

Sincerely yours,

President
Board of Commissioners, D. C.

Enclosures

April 17, 1924.

Thomas H. William F. Ryan, M.C.,
Commissioners of Electricity
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

I have for reply your letter of April 16, relative to

At this writing I am not in a position to advise you

Very truly yours,

President
Board of Commissioners, D. C.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

MEMORANDUM TO ALL DEPARTMENT HEADS:

students or others for summer jobs that the Equal Employment
these positions. These temporary jobs should be equally avail-
able to all qualified young people, and I hope that the various
represented.

summer jobs.

President
Board of Commissioners, D.C.

to determine the kind of summer employment program that could

I would appreciate your reply not later than Monday,

April 17, 1963

Memorandum:

To: Mr. H. I. Romnes, President
Western Electric Company, Inc.
195 Broadway
New York 7, New York

From: Julius W. Hobson, Southeastern Regional Officer
Congress of Racial Equality
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Subject: Discrimination against Negro employees and job seekers by the Western Electric Company, Inc.

The Washington Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality along with CORE chapters in many other cities in the country is engaged in a campaign to create an economic atmosphere in which job seekers will feel free to apply for any and all jobs for which they can qualify or be trained. To this end CORE is seeking to persuade employers to hire at all job levels without regard to race, creed or color.

It has come to the attention of Washington CORE that the branch of your company located at 1201 South Hayes Street in Arlington, Virginia, does not employ Negroes as installation men. In fact, according to our sources, the company employs no Negroes as office personnel or in any other regular capacity.

The Arlington branch just hired some 100 new installation men in the District of Columbia, West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia area and not one of these persons was Negro. Of the approximate 1,000 installation men employed in this area by Western Electric not one is Negro.

The Arlington division has a history of either excluding Negroes from its employ or of successfully discouraging their employment as in the alleged case of a Negro who applied in 1956. This man was required to take two extensive tests, which are not given to white employees or job seekers. The Negro applicant succeeded in passing both tests, and supposedly was given the "choice" of working far away from home in Birmingham, Alabama, or of not receiving employment with the firm at all. According to our sources, he refused the job in Alabama.

At present, when job seekers inquire about employment at the Arlington Division by telephone, they are asked their race.

When it is found that they are Negroes they are immediately discouraged from applying. The employment record of the Arlington division stands out as vastly unfair, our sources tell us, in that the only Negroes working there are occasional warehouse employees who are, in fact, regular employees of the Freight Ways Company which is engaged by the Arlington Division.

We have information to the effect that the Western Electric Company employs about 17,300 installation men in 44 states of the United States, about 70 to 80 of whom are Negroes. Thus, Negroes make up about 0.4 to 0.5 percent of your total installation force. This is poor tokenism at best.

These 70 to 80 Negro installation men are scattered throughout 16 Western Electric divisions, (excluding Arlington which employs none), and represent an average of about four to five Negro installation employees per division.

We understand that your divisions are located in the following places: Albany, New York; Atlanta, Georgia (East); Atlanta, Georgia (West); Chicago, Illinois; Denver, Colorado; Detroit, Michigan; Cleveland, Ohio; Dallas, Texas; Los Angeles, California; San Francisco, California; New York City; Newark, New Jersey; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Washington (State); Northwestern division (location not given); Arlington, Virginia.

We are told that the tasks performed by installation men in your company do not require extensive training. These jobs carry with them the necessity of learning a "color code" which is taught by your company in a three-day training course. We are also told that installation men are trained while they work on the job at the beginning rate of $1.77 per hour, and after five years they earn $2.77 per hour, and $3.47 per hour (merit top rate) after six to ten years.

Our sources relate that you have about 300 women employed throughout the United States as "job clerks," not one of whom is Negro. An excellent example of tokenism in the employment of Negroes by your company is that of the Texas division with approximately 1,600 installation men, only two of whom are Negroes.

Because it has come to our attention that your company does extensive business with the Federal Government, we are referring this information to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. In fact, we have observed that your crews installing equipment in government buildings are all white. We believe that the Arlington division is in violation of any contract it may have with the Federal Government in that a requirement of these contracts is that workers be employed without regard to race, creed or color.

We have asked CORE chapters in each of the cities with Western Electric divisions to join in this effort to eliminate what appears to be unfair employment practices by your company. A copy of this memorandum has been forwarded to Mr. Milton Maylan, your area manager in Arlington.

We are deeply concerned with those companies which deliberately and openly deny employment opportunities to any Americans, particularly if these companies realize profits through doing business with the Federal Government, thus, being indirectly paid by all tax payers.

We hope that it will be convenient for you or your representatives to sit with us in conference to discuss this matter as soon as possible. We think that it is to the economic advantage of your company as well as to the economic advantage of the entire United States to see that all Americans have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness through the open and unqualified opportunity to earn a decent and fair living.

Julius W. Hobson
Southeastern Regional Officer

JWH:jb

cc: Mr. Milton Maylan

Mr. Percy Williams
President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity

CIVIL SUBPOENA

United States District Court
for the
District of Columbia

Dorn 1

LAULINE SMITH et al etc.
Plaintiff.

vs. CIVIL ACTION NO. 23-63

ROSCOE I. JONES and BLUMAR JONES
Defendant.

To: Julius W. Nelson, Congress of Racial Equality
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to appear in ~~this court~~ (the office of Mark P. Friedlander, 1210 Shoreham Building, 806 - 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D.C.)

to give testimony in the above-entitled cause on the 3rd day of June, 1963,

at 4:00 o'clock P. m. (and bring with you)

and do not depart without leave.

HARRY M. HULL, *Clerk.*

By Amelia G. Shannon
Deputy Clerk.

Date 4/29/63

Mark P. Friedlander, *Attorney for* { ~~*Plaintiff*~~ / *Defendant.*

RETURN ON SERVICE

Summoned the above-named witness by delivering a copy to h..... and tendering to h..... the fees for one day's attendance and mileage allowed by law, on the ..... day of ....., 19....., at .....

Dated .....

.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a ..... this ..... day of ....., 19.....

.....

NOTE.—Affidavit required only if service is made by a person other than a U. S. Marshal or his deputy.

RECEIVED
APR 29 1 57 PM '61
U.S. MARSHAL

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

April 25, 1963

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Chairman, Washington Chapter
Congress of Racial Equality
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

This will acknowledge your telegram protesting the moving of the District of Columbia Public Utilities Commission into the Cafritz Building.

As I advised you by telephone, we have no jurisdiction to act in this matter. It is our understanding that you intend to take this matter up directly with the District of Columbia Government.

Sincerely yours,

Percy H. Williams
Assistant Executive Director
Contract Compliance

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

April 26, 1963

G. M. THORNETT
SECRETARY
F. L. TIMMONS, JR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
WALTER N. TOBRINER
PRESIDENT
F. J. CLARKE
BRIGADIER GENERAL, U. S. ARMY
JOHN B. DUNCAN

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, President
C.O.R.E.
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N.E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The Commissioners, upon receipt of your telegram of April 18, 1963, have carefully examined the matter of alleged housing discrimination by the Cafritz Construction and Realty Company.

They have found that this company has entered into leases with the Federal Government, including the latest form of the nondiscrimination clause, and the Company further indicated a complete acceptance of such a clause in the pending lease for space in the Cafritz Building for the Public Utilities Commission. In making these inquiries, it has been ascertained that various agencies of the Federal Government occupy space in the following buildings owned by the Cafritz organization:

Universal Building
Florida & Connecticut Aves., N. W.

Pentagon Industrial Center
Arlington County, Virginia

New Universal Building, North
Connecticut Ave. and T Street, N. W.
(Leases have been executed for occupancy upon completion)

Continental Building
1012 - 14th Street, N. W.

In view of the fact that Federal employment practices are completely non-segregated and nondiscriminatory, it appears obvious that at the present time there is no evidence of real discrimination on the part of the Cafritz organization.

I think further it is of considerable importance in this matter that in entering into the lease with the Government of the District of Columbia for occupancy of space in the Cafritz Building, 1625 Eye Street, N. W., the Cafritz organization is fully aware that the Public Utilities Commission is a non-segregated organization and that its activities will entail the visits to the building of many persons of all races. If there should be discrimination in the private housing activities of this organization, that should and will be corrected by either an Act of Congress or by the Board of Commissioners.

Additionally, it needs to be borne in mind that the agreement with Chairman Washington and Vice Chairman Bernstein was reached on March 22, 1963, for this move to take place. Arrangements were initiated immediately for the move, including authorization for the Cafritz organization to proceed with alterations chargeable to the District of Columbia Government. Also, considerable commitments have been made for the procurement of special furniture related to this move. All of these arrangements are at an advanced stage of execution.

As a closing matter of considerable importance in this situation, our discussions with representatives of the Cafritz organization have given every assurance that that organization is, in fact, wholly agreeable to occupancy in its buildings by organizations which are not segregated. Further, the Cafritz organization agrees in executing the lease to avoid discrimination in its own employment practices on those properties and to practice such other measures as are required by the nondiscrimination clause, a copy of which is enclosed for your information.

Sincerely yours,

Walter N. Tobriner

President
Board of Commissioners, D.C.

Enclosure

I think further it is of considerable importance in this matter that in entering into the lease with the Government of the District of Columbia the occupancy of space in the Garfield Building, 1629 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., the Garfield organization is fully aware that the public utilities Commission is a non-profit organization and that its activities will consist to a large extent in the building of many persons of all races. If there should be discrimination in the private housing activities of this organization, that should and will be corrected by either an Act of Congress or by the Board of Commissioners.

Additionally, it seems to be borne in mind that the agreement with Chairman Washington and Vice Chairman Bernstein was reached on March 1, 1948, for this move to take place. Arrangements were initiated immediately for the move, including authorization for the Garfield organization to proceed with alterations changeable to the District of Columbia Government. These alterations , considerable commitments have been made for the procurement of special furniture related to this move. All of these arrangements are at an advanced stage of execution.

As a closing matter of considerable importance in this attempt, I discussed the with representatives of the Garfield organization have given every assurance that that organization is, in fact, wholly agreeable to occupancy in its buildings by organizations which are not segregated. Further, the Garfield organization agrees in executing the lease to enact discrimination in its own employment practices on those properties and to practice such other measures as are required by the nondiscrimination clauses, a copy of which is enclosed for your information.

President
Board of Commissioners, D. C.

CHAIRMAN:
W. JOHN KENNEY
804 RING BUILDING
FEDERAL 8-1000

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1600 UPSHUR STREET, N.W.

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PUBLICITY DIRECTOR:
MRS. BETTY ROSS

The Democratic Central Committee

OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN:
FRANK D. REEVES
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
508 5th St., N.W.
NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN:
MRS. POLLY SHACKLETON
3232 RESERVOIR ROAD, N.W.

TILFORD E. DUDLEY, TREASURER
815 - 16TH STREET, N.W.

MRS. HARRIET CIPRIANI, SECRETARY
1761 HARVARD STREET, N.W.

15 April 1963

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
President, Washington CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N.E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Julius:

Reference is made to your letter of 8 April, in which you raise the issue of equal opportunity for Negro youth to obtain summer employment by the Government of the District of Columbia and solicit my reaction.

Being in complete accord with the views expressed in your letter, on Friday, 12 April, I dictated a letter to Commissioner Walter Tobriner. However, before my letter could be transcribed an article appeared on page B1 of Sunday's Washington Post, indicating that the Commissioner is a jump or two ahead of us. Consequently, I have written him a somewhat different letter than the one dictated on Friday and enclose a copy for your information.

I hope you will find other opportunities for me to cooperate with you in the cause you are serving so well.

Sincerely yours,

Frank

Frank D. Reeves
Democratic National Committeeman, D.C.

15 April 1963

Honorable Walter N. Tobriner
President, Board of Commissioners, D.C.
District Building
Fourteenth and E Streets, N.W.
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Walter:

On Friday, as the result of a letter I received from Julius W. Hobson, President of Washington CORE (photocopy enclosed), I dictated a letter to you with reference to the matter of assuring equal opportunity for Negro youth to participate in the D. C. Government's summer employment program. However, the article appearing on page B1 of yesterday's Washington Post, relative to the action already taken by you in this matter, indicates that you are way ahead of us and Friday's dictation need not be transcribed.

I congratulate and commend you, not only for what you have done, but also for your apparent sensitivity to the fact that, notwithstanding the existence of a policy of equal employment opportunity, implementation of that policy requires special attention by you and other responsible officials.

One suggestion in Friday's dictation still may be useful. If you will furnish us with information concerning available jobs, we will enlist the cooperation of the Office of Student Employment and Graduate Placement at Howard University, the Washington Urban League, and such other sources as will assure a supply of qualified Negro applicants. Our experience and observation indicate that implementation of a favorable employment policy frequently is frustrated by a restricted recruitment operation.

15 April 1963

Again, I thank you for your action and your proposed follow-up to enforce the District Government's equal employment opportunity policy.

Sincerely yours,

Frank D. Reeves
Democratic National Committeeman, D.C.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

April 11, 1963

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
President
Washington Chapter of CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N.E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Thank you for your letter of April 8, 1963 concerning Negro college students for employment with the Highway Department and the Sanitation Division during the summer months.

I do not know how these jobs have been handled in the past, but I will make inquiry as to whether there has in fact been discrimination in the hiring practices.

You will hear from me again as soon as I have further information regarding this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Hobart Taylor, Jr.
Executive Vice Chairman

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JOHN S. FORSYTHE, GENERAL COUNSEL

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

April 30, 1963

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, President
4801 Queens Chapel Terr. N.E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

With further reference to your letter of April 5, 1963, regarding summer jobs available to Negro college students, I have now received a reply from Commissioner Tobriner and enclose a copy for your information.

You will be pleased to note that the District Government is taking steps to make summer jobs available to Negro college students.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Jacob K. Javits, U.S.S.

JKJ:skr
Enclosure.

April 25, 1963

Honorable Jacob K. Javits
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Javits:

In response to your letter of April 16, I am pleased to advise you that on April 15 I circulated to the heads of the Departments memorandum concerning summer employment, copy of which is enclosed. I also directed the Departments to furnish me with a list of summer jobs still available. The compilation of these jobs is also enclosed. They have been made available to all interested parties including Miss Marian V. Coombs, the Director of Student Employment and Graduate Placement at Howard University. Thank you for your inquiry.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

President
Board of Commissioners, D.C.

Enclosures

April 25, 1963

Honorable Jacob K. Javits
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Senator Javits:

In response to your letter of April 16, I am pleased to advise you that on April 15 I circulated to the heads of the Departments summer employment, copy of which is enclosed. I also directed the Departments to furnish me with a list of summer jobs still available. The compilation of these jobs is also enclosed. They have been made available to all interested persons through the Director of Student Employment and Graduate Placement at Howard University. Thank you for your inquiry.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Chairman
Board of Commissioners, D. C.

Enclosure

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON

JOHN B. DUNCAN
COMMISSIONER

April 10, 1963

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, President
Washington CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I received your letter yesterday concerning summertime jobs for the youth of our city. Last summer my office was able to assist some thirty-seven youths in securing these jobs. However, I am deeply interested not only in securing more of these jobs for more youths but also in the suggestions outlined in your letter. Therefore, I am very anxious to explore all possibilities to increase the number of jobs to the youths who suffer economic disadvantages that are uncommon to those not in need. To this end, I am directing a copy of your letter and my reply to our Human Relations Council staff who are established especially for this purpose; and I will ask them to give this their special and immediate attention.

May I also thank you for the logic underlying your reasoning as shown by your letter. In addition, I will be happy to discuss this matter with you personally if it appears that we are making less progress than we should or can.

Sincerely yours,

John B. Duncan

Commissioner, D. C.

WILLIAM F. RYAN
20TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEE:
SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

1517 NEW HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
CAPITOL 4-3121, EXT. 6616

DISTRICT OFFICE:
1040 ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE
(AT 163RD STREET)
NEW YORK 32, NEW YORK
ADIRONDACK 4-6900

April 16, 1963

The Honorable Walter N. Tobriner
Commissioner, District of Columbia
District Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Commissioner Tobriner:

It has been brought to my attention that the District Government has available various summer jobs and that many unemployed Negro youths are interested in obtaining these jobs.

I urge that these jobs be distributed without discrimination as to race, and I would appreciate it if a report regarding the summer job situation were sent to me.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

William F. Ryan
Member of Congress

WFR:ssg

WILLIAM F. RYAN
20TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEE:
SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS

1317 New House Office Building
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
CAPITOL 4-3121, Ext. 2515

DISTRICT OFFICE:
1040 ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE
(AT 183RD STREET)
NEW YORK 32, NEW YORK
AUDUBON 4-0900

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

April 19, 1961

The Honorable Walter H. Tobriner
Commissioner, District of Columbia
District Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Commissioner Tobriner:

It has been brought to my attention that the District Government has available various summer jobs and that many unemployed Negro youths are interested in obtaining these jobs.

I urge that these jobs be distributed without discrimination as to race, and I would appreciate it if you would keep me apprised as to the summer job situation here next to me.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

William F. Ryan
Member of Congress

WFR:mg

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

STAFF DIRECTOR

April 15, 1963

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
President
Washington CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Thank you for your letter of April 5 concerning summer employment in the District of Columbia. From what you say I gather that the problem is not overt discrimination in present employment practices but rather the failure to use affirmative recruiting procedures which might result in attracting Negro college students.

While I am not familiar with the present practices in employing summer students your suggestion strikes me as very reasonable. Therefore, I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of your letter to Commissioner Tobriner and suggesting that we have some discussion of the matter. I will keep you posted on developments.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Berl I. Bernhard

P.S. I just noted in the Washington Post of April 14 that Commissioner Tobriner has issued a directive on this matter.

Born 1922, Dec.

Detroit Mich 13th Dist.

~~Sr~~ 9 genus

Mich State Senator

Fisk and Wyane State College

Mississippi - About April 9

House Dist Committee

" foreign Affairs - Vice Chairman Subcommittee on Africa

Charles Diggs Jr.
Chairman Citizens Committee

Left to Die
Small groups
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[illegible]

1108 17

JACOB K. JAVITS
NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
BANKING AND CURRENCY
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
JOINT ECONOMIC
SMALL BUSINESS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

April 16, 1963

Honorable Walter N. Tobriner
Commissioner of the District of Columbia
District Building
Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Commissioner:

In regard to the enclosed letter which I recently received from Mr. Julius W. Hobson, President of the Washington chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, I would very much appreciate knowing of the steps the District Government is taking to make summer jobs available to Negro college students.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Jacob K. Javits, U.S.S.

JKJ:skb

Enclosure

House of Representatives, U.S.

MEMORANDUM

The attached refers to a subject in which you are interested, and is, therefore, referred for your information.

Yours very truly

William F. Ryan

April 23, 1963

Honorable William F. Ryan, M.C.
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ryan:

Reference is made to your letter of April 16 and my reply thereto of April 17, relative to the D. C. Government's summer employment program. Receipt of reports from the various Departments has just been concluded, and there is enclosed herewith a list of the available jobs.

Sincerely yours,

President
Board of Commissioners, D.C.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buildings & Grounds	Laborers	20	High School
Correspondence Counsellor's Office	Stenographers and Typists	Seven, if female available	High School
Draper Valentine	Parcel Assemblers	3	College
Motor Vehicle Washing Agency	Janitorial Clerks		College (Engineering)
Secretary of State		3, if female available	High School
Storerooms	Pool Laborers Boys	Several	High School
*Has an employment program in all areas potentially all year long.			
Cabinet		2	High School
Vocational Rehabilitation	Clerks	4, possible	High School
Libraries & Museums	Clerks & Typists	10-12, possible if female available	High School
Sanitary Engineering	Laborers	8, plus 4 possible	High School
Library	Clerks & Librarians	Grading of 500 applications	College, and High School Graduates
Public Health	Laboratory Technicians or Technical	Several, if female available Have applicants than jobs	High School College, and High School Graduates
Highways & Traffic	Engineering & Horticulture	Possibly fifty	College

4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington, D. C.
March 6, 1963

The Honorable Orville Freeman
Secretary
Department of Agriculture
Independence Avenue & 14th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Southeastern Region of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is deeply concerned about the action taken by 18 counties in Mississippi to cut off the distribution of surplus foods to the destitute. As you are no doubt aware, this is not a theoretical situation about which we can afford to temporize, but a desperate emergency. In a last ditch effort to prevent American citizens from exercising their right to vote, the several counties involved are trying to starve the people into submission.

We are now participating in the nationwide drive to feed the victims of these acts of reprisal, but we recognize that this is only a temporary measure. What is needed is for the federal government to assume its responsibilities and by-pass the local authorities in order to get the food directly to the people. Many of the victims cannot even alleviate their childrens' hunger by sending them to school to partake of the school lunch program, since the charge of 25 cents in Mississippi is beyond their means.

Together with CORE officers from the entire Southeastern Region I would like to meet with you as soon as it can be arranged to hear what steps you are going to take to correct this situation. You will appreciate the fact that in a situation like this, in which local officials take reprisal against citizens for exercising their most elementary rights by depriving the needy of food, no one interested in democracy and justice could regard as much as one day's delay as of purely administrative or legal

concern. This is only one aspect of a program of terror directed by state and county officials against the Negroes of Mississippi, but it is the aspect which falls within your departmental jurisdiction. Therefore, we feel we have both the right and the duty to ascertain your position.

Very sincerely,

/S/

Julius W. Hobson
Southeastern Regional Director
CORE

Phone: 529-6541

JWH:jb

4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington, D. C.
March 6, 1963

The Honorable Orville Freeman
Secretary
Department of Agriculture
Independence Avenue & 14th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

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Department of Agriculture
Independence Avenue & 14th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

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Very sincerely,

/s/

Julius W. Hobson
Southeastern Regional Director
CORE

Phone: 529-6541

JWH:jb

Julius W. Hobson
Southeastern Regional Director
CORE

Phone: 529-6541

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

April 18 1963

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Southeastern Regional Director
CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The Secretary has asked that I reply to your letter of March 6 in which you call attention to the hardship which you understand a large number of our citizens are undergoing in the State of Mississippi and request an opportunity to meet with the Secretary to discuss this situation.

At the outset, I should tell you that we have received many letters from citizens and organizations calling our attention to this situation, and I want to assure you that the Department is concerned about the need for food assistance in many areas of the country and is doing all that it can to see to it that people experiencing hardship are given an opportunity to benefit from our agricultural abundance.

At present, 65 of Mississippi's 82 counties are distributing food to needy persons. Of these, 40 distribute only to households receiving benefits under various public assistance programs, while the other 25 have extended their program to include low income groups and the unemployed. For comparison purposes, you should know that in both 1961 and 1962 at this period of the year, 66 of the 82 counties were distributing to one or more of the above listed groups of needy persons. Several counties, particularly in the Delta area of the State, began distribution programs in December and January, expanding program participation statewide from 206,000 persons in November to more than 356,000 this month. In relation to total population, 16% of Mississippi's people are receiving donated foods which is the highest percentage among all of the States.

On March 19, a representative of the Department completed arrangements with the Leflore County Board of Supervisors to reinstate the surplus food distribution program to needy persons in that county who are not receiving any form of public assistance. Distribution of Department-donated foods to this non-public assistance category began on April 1 and it is estimated that between 20,000 and 25,000 persons will receive their monthly allotment of food during the next thirty days.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

The Men's Club
Tabernacle Baptist Church
719 Division Avenue, N.E.
Washington 19, D.C.
May 31, 1963

Mr. Julius B. Hobson
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N.E.
Washington 17, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hobson,

This is to confirm the invitation I extended to you, by telephone, on May 30, to come and be our guest speaker at Tabernacle Baptist Church on July 7, 1963. The occasion will be Men's Day. The services will be conducted by the Men's Club at eleven o'clock A.M. in place of our regular Sunday morning services.

We are happy that you have consented to come and be our guest of honor to deliver the address for this occasion.

At your convenience kindly send me some biographical data on yourself.

Sincerely,

Otis C. Redenburg

Otis C. Redenburg, Chairman
The Program Committee
Men's Club
Tabernacle Baptist Church

CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.
13TH DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

DETROIT OFFICE:
8401 WOODWARD AVENUE
875-4430

MISS DOROTHY QUARKER
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE:
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1015 NEW HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

CAPITOL 4-3121
EXTENSION 2261

May 3, 1963

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
President
Washington CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Julius:

By the time I received your communication regarding summer employment, Congress had begun its Easter Recess. Upon my return to Washington, I noticed that Senator Hart of Michigan had taken the action which I would have initiated.

Since newspaper reports indicated that Commissioner Tobriner was responsive to this complaint, I am closing my file on the matter, unless you feel there is something more that I can do.

With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely,

CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.
Member of Congress
United States of America

786 Genesee Street
Rochester 11, New York
June 25, 1963

Mr. Julius Hobson
c/o C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I am taking this opportunity to write to you on behalf of a friend of mine in the Washington area, Mrs. Catherine Collier, 4518 Potomac School Road, McLean, Virginia. Mrs. Collier tells me that she has been unable to get in touch with you directly. She owns a home in the District which she is going to put up for sale on an "open occupancy", fair housing basis and hopes that you may be of help to her in this respect.

If you can be of any assistance, would you be kind enough to call Mrs. Collier at EL 6-7675 (McLean).

Thank you for your help in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Janet Reinitz

Janet Reinitz
(Mrs. Richard Reinitz)

MEMBER NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REAL ESTATE BROKERS

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE BROKERS' ASSOCIATION

JOSEPHINE G. JONES
PRESIDENT

EUGENE DAVIDSON
VICE PRESIDENT

THOMAS J. GLENN
SECRETARY

ANNE W. TOLIVER
TREASURER

3107 GEORGIA AVENUE. N. W.
WASHINGTON 10, D. C.
RANDOLPH 6-2942

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

WADDELL R. THOMAS
ARNETT G. LINDSAY
SAMUEL C. REYNOLDS

June 19, 1963

Mr. Julius Hobson, President
Washington Chapter C.O.R.E.
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

At a recent meeting of the Washington Real Estate Brokers' Association we were directed to write you of our recognition of and our appreciation for the splendid efforts being made by your organization to eliminate discrimination in housing and to hasten the enactment of a Fair Housing Order.

It is our unanimous opinion that the techniques you have used show imagination and will undoubtedly be effective in reaching our common goal.

Yours very truly,

Josephine G. Jones
President

Eugene Davidson
Vice President,
Chairman,
Civil Rights Committee



CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.
13TH DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

DETROIT OFFICE:
8401 WOODWARD AVENUE
875-4430

MISS DOROTHY QUARKER
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEES:
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1015 NEW HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
CAPITOL 4-3121
EXTENSION 2261

July 13, 1963

Mr. Julius Hobson
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Julius:

I am enclosing copies of self-explanatory communications regarding The Waffle Shops, Inc.

Since the Waffle Shop personnel director has not responded to my letter, I am turning the matter over to you.

Please call me about this matter.

Sincerely,

CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.
Member of Congress
United States of America

Enclosures

Western Electric Company, Inc.
Colored Locker Room
Warehouse area

July 29, 1963

Dear Sir:

We the negroes employed at the Washington Distributing House of the Western Electric Company, located at 1201 S. Hayes Street, Arlington, Virginia, are disturbed with conditions and treatment allotted us here.

The first matter we would like to bring to your attention is placement. Negroes who have had college training and have diplomas in electronics and others who are attending electronic classes at night at their own expense are being kept in a segregated department (House Service). This department is for janitors and porters. It also has three night-watchmen, one truck driver and an exwatchman. They are in Grade 2. All others are Grade one. There are only two grades in that department. The people having the training previously mentioned are in Grade one. Grade one is the level all hourly rated employees are hired at. Even though some of the employees who are being kept in this predicament have six years service or more, they are still in Grade one. The people in this department who are in Grade two (three watchmen, exwatchman and the truck driver) have services ranging from nine to thirty-six years.

The company recently hired two negroes who have had college training and placed them in the House Service Department. There is little or no advancement in this department. This is the only department where advancement is held to such a low level. There are no whites in this department.

The locker and toilet facilities for the negroes working in stores department is terrible. Negro warehousemen are not allowed to use the warehouse locker and toilet facilities. They are put in with the House Service people. This creates overcrowdedness. That is the only toilet in the building that has lockers in it. This is unsanitary because you are required to leave your lunch in your locker. There are two urine bowls and two stools to handle some thirty or more people. This space will only accommodate about ten or maybe twelve people. Because of the type of work the House Service people do they have to wash up and change clothes. There are only four washbowls and no shower. There is one bench in this area, its length is about four feet. There are two small wall mirrors. The whole area (toilet and locker room included) is about 12 x 22 feet with two doorways.

Upgrading in the warehouse is done according to race. Negroes who are highschool graduates with twenty or more years service are still in Grade two. There are whites with fifteen years service in Grade four. There are no negroes in supervision at any level. There are no negro men in the General office or in the Installation General office. There are no negro men working at this house who are not hourly rated.

The department chiefs have been asked several times about these and other forms of segregation. There have been meetings with the department heads. We have requested a meeting with the manager but have not been able to get one through the department or the union. The union is of very little help to negroes. All of the officials and representatives of the Local are white. If a negro files a complaint with the union about a condition he is not likely to be invited to the meeting. A representative will give him a report. This creates the feeling of collusion because of the position the negro is left in.

When a negro is called into a meeting which the company and union is conducting, it is to hear the decision and this happens when the company takes action against the negro.

There was one negro fired because of an illness he had. The man had over nine years service. There are three white people working for the company now who have the same conditions.

There was a negro injured on the job recently. The company has not paid his medical bills. They suspended him for a week because he wouldn't come back to work before his doctor released him. When he did get a release, he was given a work assignment which reaggravated his initial injury (which was his back) and he had to have additional medical care. This required more money and time off from work. This man was under the Sick Benefit plan and had a doctor's certificate explaining his ailment and his condition. The negro was still suspended though his medical report stated he was disabled for work. This kind of action is motivated by the attitude implied by men such as Dr. Marcel J. Foret, the company medical consultant and L. W. Howes who was Personnel Supervisor for many years. He did not hire negroes for jobs other than janitors or porters. Also, H. U. Wilson, who incidentally is the section chief of two negroes who were involved in the above cases.

In the previous incident mentioned where the employee was injured on the job, his supervisors are P. J. Mamola and H. U Wilson. They refused to report the matter as an on the job injury. Dr. Foret didn't report the accident as such also, although the injury was witnessed by another employee. These gentlemen refused to accept that employee's statements as to the facts. Their plan, seemingly, is to have the employee involved dismissed rather than protect him. Since the occurrence the company has suspended the employee. There are opinions, ideas and lies being recorded and placed in the employee's personnel and medical files. The intent is obvious. If the injury is of a permanent nature, this would have a horrible effect on the man and his family. This is characteristic of H. U. Wilson, foreman of the Maintenance Section.

The other negro with the illness and nine years service who was previously mentioned has six or more children. Mr. Wilson recommended dismissal for him. The negroes working in the stores department have their locker and time clock at the warehouse entrance area. Recently Mr. Wilson had the time cards of the negroes working in his section moved completely across the warehouse to another clock, a distance of 100 yards or more from the entrance. Their lockers and lunch area were not changed. They do not work in that area so this means they have to make this unnecessary trip three times a day.

Mr. Wilson highly opposes any progress for colored people. Those working under him are the lowest rated at this house. It is just the opposite with the white people working under him. They make more money a year, have better working hours and conditions than other whites per grade. This man together with other segregationists who are in key positions throughout this house are making it almost impossible for colored people to progress.

The negroes working in the janitors section have to compete with an outside concern which is nonunion. This concern is allowed to work regularly with the same equipment the union members use. This nonunion concern works at a lower pay rate so they are assigned almost all of the overtime. This is the only section in the house which has to compete with an outside concern.

In 1962 the company trained forty or more people in Electrical Shock Rescue Resuscitation Procedure (T.S.I. 19052) - none were negroes.

A situation occurred where the company was conducting a course in electronics and they obtained the best instructors in the area. They did not permit negroes to attend. The Union president, Charle Esper, took this training and made no protest about it being for white only. This was in 1962. No colored people have ever been selected from this house for any classes conducted throughout the Bell System or such as the ones Louis & Shepard and other manufacturers offer company employees to aid them with their products. We are badly in need of any kind of assistance that we can muster in this struggle to progress in this company economically and otherwise.

No negro has ever retired from this house. The company has found reasons to dismiss them before they reach this stage. It is with this in mind that the negro is skeptical as an individual to discuss matters of this type.

The company is promoting T. R. Chance to section chief. He is replacing Mr. H. U. Wilson, who is transferring to another section in the building. This act probably will mean more trouble for the negro section.

About five years ago Mr. Chance who is an outspoken segregationist was in the Method Department and one day while working with a colored fellow he addressed the man as black boy. This almost resulted in a fight. The man he addressed as such was his senior in age. Now Mr. Chance has been made chief of the colored section. Also, Mr. Chance has not bothered to speak to negroes since that incident five years ago.

P. J. Mamola was transferred to this house about five months ago and in this short period of time he has created more trouble for negroes than they have had in the previous ten years before his coming here. One negro has been suspended, three have had to go out sick and two have had to go out because of nervous breakdowns. Mr. Mamola is really putting pressure on them but we are hopeful that some progress can be made towards improving some of these conditions.

Trufully and respectfully yours,

E. E. Pollard
E. S. Gray
J. L. Jones
G. Lewis, Jr.
W. S. Morehead
T. Livingston
O. Koger
A. J. Copeland
A. Adams
W. H. Bundy
C. Johnson
L. W. Crummer
J. T. Tabron
M. N. Johnson
L. M. Houston
N. S. Berry
H. H. Williams
M. R. Johnson
S. J. Chase
J. H. Richardson
B. Holbrook
J. P. Yuille
H. W. Powell
N. Williams
A. A. Williams
C. S. Russell
G. Lewis, Sr.
R. D. Becks

Copy to
President's Committee on Equal Employment
President of Western Electric
Manager of Western Electric District Hs. (Local)
F. J. Novotny, National Director, Communications Workers of America
H. D. Dodge, Personnel Supervisor
President, Local 2395
N. A. A. C. P.
C. O. R. E.
Urban League

July 24, 1963

Honorable Walter N. Tobriner
President, Board of Commissioners, D. C.,
District Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Tobriner:

I have previously stated that I would endorse and support an order by the District Commissioners which would assure open housing for the District. A copy of this statement is attached for inclusion in the record.

In connection with formulation of such an order, I have the following general observations:

1. The language should be clear and unequivocal to assure good administration and compliance.

2. The burden of proof of discrimination should rest with the complainant. Many reasons exist for refusal to rent property to a prospective tenant - for example, financial responsibility, police records, size of family, etc. Even now, we do not accept every white applicant for an apartment merely because he can pay the rent. Each application is carefully screened for over-all acceptability. We may have a number of acceptable applications for the same apartment and the rental manager exercises discretion as to which will make the most desirable tenant. It would be a mistake for an order to attempt to take away the discretion owners now have in deciding a tenant's acceptability. A complainant should, therefore, be required to present a positive case, other than the mere fact of refusal to rent, before requiring the owner to answer the complaint or to defend his action.

Very truly yours,

CAFRITZ COMPANY

Morris Cafritz
President

Employment Act + Negro Past

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COMMISSIONERS' COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ROOM 208, DISTRICT BUILDING

WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

OFFICERS
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CHAIRMAN
DR. R. FRANK JONES
VICE CHAIRMAN
PAUL M. RILLING
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RUTH D. BATES, DIRECTOR
RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

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FRANCIS H. McGUIGAN
H. GABRIEL MURPHY
DR. C. J. NUESSE
BARRINGTON D. PARKER
MRS. BURMA A. WHITTED

July 3, 1963

Mr. Julius Hobson, Chairman
Washington Chapter
Congress of Racial Equality
4801 Queens Chapel Road, N.E.
Washington 17, D.C.

SUBJECT: Central Linen Service

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Your communication regarding complaints of employees of the Central Linen Service has been referred to me for attention.

Recently, we were advised by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity that this is not a Federal Government project.

I would appreciate your having the complainants call my office at their earliest convenience so that I might confer with them regarding their grievances.

Your dedicated interest in seeking to resolve these and other charges of discrimination is to be commended.

Sincerely,

Ruth D. Bates

Ruth D. Bates, Director
Research and Education

RDB/jfg

April 9, 1963

Memorandum

To: Mr. Paul Rilling, Executive Director
District of Columbia Council on Human Relations'
District Building
14th and E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

From: Julius W. Hobson
Chairman, Washington Chapter
Congress of Racial Equality
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Subject: Discrimination against Negro Employees of the Central Linen Service, 2149 Queens Chapel Road, N. E., Washington, D. C. (This firm does business with the following Government establishments: Fort McNair, Fort Belvoir, and Walter Reed Hospital.)

The Washington Chapter of CORE is engaged in a campaign to create an economic atmosphere in the District of Columbia in which all job seekers and employees will feel free to apply for any and all jobs for which they can qualify or be trained.

To this end CORE has been holding hearings every Saturday at the Offices of Local 1 of the AFCME, 1834 - 9th Street, N. W. We recently heard testimony from the employees of Central Linen Service, and subsequently cooperated with them in their efforts to organize the company and thereby, gain better working conditions and better wages.

The following are charges brought before us by the Central Linen Service Employees:

1. Negro employees of the company use segregated toilet facilities. One rest room in the plant is reserved for office personnel and one for plant personnel. This amounts to defacto segregation since there are no Negroes employed in the office.

2. Negro employees receive only one dollar per hour for overtime work and for work on Sundays. This is the same as the regular hourly rate paid during regular working hours.

April 9, 1963

District of Columbia Council on Human Relations
District Building
14th and E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Chairman, Washington Chapter
Congress of Racial Equality
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Fort Bolvoir, and Walter Reed Hospital.)

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personnel and one for plant personnel. This amounts to defacto
segregation since there are no Negroes employed in the office.

2. Negro employees receive only one dollar per hour for
overtime work and for work on Sundays. This is the same as the
regular hourly rate paid during regular working hours.

3. Negro women have been fired because of showing interest in organizing the workers in order to acquire better working conditions.

4. One employee, Mr. Oliver Taylor, stated that he was fired because he refused to allow one of the managers, Mr. Sam Pear, to use profanity in addressing him. This employee was also active in attempting to organize a union in the plant.

5. There are no Negroes employed in the plant as office personnel or in managerial positions.

6. The employer states that he has some Negroes employed as supervisors, but these employees receive only $1.00 per hour, the same as nonsupervisory personnel.

CORE related these findings in a letter to Mr. Sam Pear, one of the managers of Central Linen Service. We asked for and were granted a conference with Mr. Pear on Saturday, March 30, 1963. We were told at this conference by Mr. Pear that none of the charges in the letter was true and he insisted that we talk to his employees. We agreed and he assembled them in the main plant of Central Linen. The following were the results of that conference:

Upon questioning the employees about working conditions as well as racial discrimination at the plant, four employees, Rebecka G. Harper, Viola Shelton, Saundra Johnson and Matthew Perry stated that working conditions were alright, and that they were satisfied. Four other employees, Hilder Walker, Anna Miller, Grace Simpson, and Bertha Cromatie stated that working conditions were bad and that they had been discriminated against because of their race. Five employees stated that they had heard Mr. Sam Pear use derogatory language regarding Negro employees at the plant. According to five employees, Miss Ethel Pear has stated that she would seek to fire some of the employees involved and has asked some others to resign.

The firm has already been charged with unfair labor practices and a hearing is in process before the Labor Relations Board. The union involved in this affair is the United Transport Service Employees, J. P. Covington, International Vice President, 465 Florida Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Attached are hand-written documents submitted to CORE by employees at the Central Linen Service. These employees have expressed a desire to cooperate with any official agency in seeking a solution to this problem, and upon your request I will be glad to refer them to you.

Signed:

Julius W. Hobson, Chairman

JWH:jb
Encl.

3. Negro women have been fired because of showing

was fired because he refused to allow one of the managers, Mr. Sam Paar, to use profanity in addressing him. This employee was also active in attempting to organize a union in the plant.

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Upon questioning the employees about working conditions ... as racial discrimination at the plant. Four employees ... they were satisfied. Four other employees, Hilder Walker, ... Willie ... Bruce Chapman, and Don Cox ... working conditions were bad and that they ... against because of their race. Five employees ... had heard Mr. Sam Paar ... employees involved ... has asked some others to resign.

The firm has already been charged with unfair labor practices and a hearing is in process before the Labor ...

... seeking a solution to this problem ... will be glad to refer them to you.

Signed:

HEADQUARTERS
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER CENTER AND FORT BELVOIR
Fort Belvoir, Virginia

OFFICE OF THE STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE

IN REPLY REFER TO
AIBBJA

12 July 1963

Mr. Julius Hobson, President
Congress of Racial Equality
c/o All Souls Unitarian Church
15th & Howard Streets
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

By way of introduction, I am the Deputy Employment Policy Officer at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. I serve under the Commanding General of Fort Belvoir and the Employment Policy Officer of the Department of the Army in effectuating the policies laid down by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities.

As you are aware, the United States Army has made great progress in equalizing employment opportunities for all persons, and it anticipates continued progress on this subject in the future. Such progress can only result from the diligence of responsible people and the cooperation of interested activities and groups. It is a policy of the Department of the Army to coordinate closely with organizations representing minority groups in an effort to achieve complete equality along these lines.

Mine is the responsibility of initially investigating complaints of employment discrimination based upon race, creed, color or national origin. In order to effectively carry out this responsibility, I should like to invite your comments and suggestions for assuring equal employment opportunities to all persons, either employed or seeking employment at Fort Belvoir. If any specific problems have arisen, or in the future may arise, I shall welcome the opportunity to discuss them with you at a time and place which is mutually convenient.

If I can be of any assistance to you, please feel free to call on me.

Yours truly,

PETER V. FILPI
Deputy Employment Policy Officer
Office of the Staff Judge Advocate
Fort Belvoir, Virginia

July 17, 1963

Chief Robert V. Murray
Metropolitan Police Department
Municipal Center Room 5080
Washington, D. C.

My dear Chief Murray:

Recently, I had the good fortune of attending the Ninth Annual Institute of Police and Community Relations at Michigan State University. In addition to Captain Richmond and Lieutenant Lee of our own Metropolitan Police Department, there were roughly 250 police chiefs and other officers, government and community representatives from various parts of the country and six foreign countries.

Through a considerate gesture of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, I had an additionally rewarding experience of serving as a discussion leader for a rather heterogeneous group during the five-day Institute, and as a resource person in Group Dynamics. These assignments provided me with unusual opportunities to share in the concerns and challenges of law enforcement in many cities, towns, and hamlets throughout the country.

It was interesting to note that although many of the police officers expressed an initial disappointment that discussions centered around race relations rather than a broader theme of community relations, they were convinced before the Institute ended that, because of a social revolution in race relations which we are experiencing throughout the United States, this was the most vital subject that could possibly be discussed. Many guest lecturers were rather provocative and elicited strong reactions; nevertheless, the findings of the twelve individual groups at the end of the five-day training revealed that officers from various racial, ethnic, religious, and geographical backgrounds were of an almost unanimous opinion: No community, no matter the size, is completely free from the dangers of a racial explosion. Police officers must be knowledgeable about race relations, courageous and impartial if they are to help their communities overcome this crisis.

I must admit that five days of sessions with members of the police department from early morning to late at night certainly have given me a keener, more sympathetic approach to the problems of the police. I have learned a great deal and would feel that I would be shirking my responsibility to the Commissioners and to their Council on Human Relations if I did not share such experiences with the police department of my own community.

It is generally agreed that our Metropolitan Police Department is one of the best in the United States; in fact, it is considered by many to rate high among jurisdictions throughout the world.

I should like to take advantage of my pleasant assignment of working with the Metropolitan Police Department in other areas of human relations by offering the attached findings and recommeded action brought back from Michigan as a basis for removing any negative factors that may presently eclipse the more positive ones.

Many of the ideas presented are not new but coincide with recommendations that are often made by various groups and individuals of our community, including our own Council on Human Relations. The challenges of demonstrations and possible unrest facing our city tends to make us re-emphasize such recommendations, as outlined on page 8 with a sense of urgency long overdue.

I hope I may have the very early opportunity of exploring these ideas further with you. Additional data and literature relating to the attached report are available in the Council's office.

Sincerely,

Ruth D. Bates

Ruth D. Bates, Director
Research and Education

RDB/hg

Attachments
cc: Commissioner Tobriner
Mr. Goldman

OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE NINTH ANNUAL INSTITUTE ON POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Michigan State College
May 19 - 24, 1963

by Ruth D. Bates

PROBLEMS - - - - - - - - - - - - - CAUSES - - - - - - - - - - - - - -REMEDIES

GENERAL PROBLEMS OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS

1. Increasing Loss of Respect for Law and Order
2. Increase in Rate of Crime
3. Racial Tensions and Conflicts
4. Juvenile Delinquency
5. Poor Press Relations and Adverse Publicity

CAUSES

1. Lack of intra-agency and inter-agency communication; e.g., courts, other government agencies.
2. Lack of communication between police department and various segments of the community.
3. Apathy on part of segments of the community.
4. Lack of understanding on the part of the public as to police role, concerns and problems.
5. Discrimination in employment and promotion in a community; the problem is aggravated if also practiced by the police department.
6. Other barriers to communication and inter-cultural understanding including segregated housing, segregated or resegregated public schools, segregated or racially restrictive practices of other training facilities, social and religious discrimination.
7. Police brutality and harassment of non-whites.
8. "Trigger words" directed at minority groups; e.g., Dago, Kike, Wop, Nigger, Preacher, Boy, other epithets.
9. Indiscretions, double standards in law enforcement; e.g., class distinction as well as racial, religious and ethnic distinctions.
10. Conflicting viewpoints and expectations of police by welfare groups, government, religious groups, schools regarding law enforcement, protection of life and property and other responsibilities.
11. Segregated or restrictive admissions policies of police athletic leagues, police boys' clubs and other youth organizations of police departments.
12. Slum and blighted areas resulting from overcrowding, low income, higher rent paid by Negroes, racial barriers, exploitations by landlords.

13. Automation and other factors contributing to high unemployment rate which is often doubled and tripled among the Negro population.
14. Lack of training and incentives of newcomers who seek refuge in larger cities from deprived areas.
15. General lack of aspirations and motivations of Negro youth.
16. Lack of parental control and family stability of culturally deprived
    (a) Mother required to help support family; hence the problems of "latch-key" youth who come from school to an empty house
    (b) Desertion of father to meet requirements of welfare doles
    (c) Large families and responsibilities mean early cut-off point (sometimes as early as age 7) for parental responsibility
17. High arrest rates in Negro neighborhoods.
18. Lack of adequate recreational facilities.
19. Lack of adequate school facilities, counseling and guidance programs.
20. Racial tensions in Birmingham and Mississippi are felt hundreds of miles away; e.g., use of hose and dogs by "Bull" Connor has caused strong to violent reactions on part of Negroes and whites in many parts of the country.

The above causes may result in at least one of the above problems as outlined. In some instances, several causes may contribute to one or more problems. Some causes are interrelated.

REMEDIES

Communication

Throughout the Institute, one word was uppermost in the minds of the speakers, discussion groups and participants: COMMUNICATION. It was felt that stronger lines of communication between the police executive and his police department, between the police department and other agencies, and between each member of the police department and the public would contribute greatly in minimizing problems.

1. Intra-agency

There should be two-way communication between the police executive and every level of his department. Every officer should be aware of policies, practices, and his responsibilities in law enforcement. He should observe channels of communication between him and his superiors.

Policies should be standard and uniform for all districts or precincts.

Through bulletin boards, regular precinct meetings and/or interdepartmental correspondence, officers should be apprised of opportunities for advancement and training.

There should be no artificial barriers to communication between racial, religious, ethnic groups; e.g., separate toilet facilities; segregated assignments to patrol duty, squad cars.

The police executive is responsible for seeing that his policies are flexible, firm and followed. A police advisory council could serve to: promote good human relations within (1) the department and the community. Opinions vary as to whether it should be a part of the police department; a separate government agency or represented by both areas. Philadelphia has a separate government agency.

2. Inter-agency

The police department should have reciprocal representation with other government agencies, committees and boards in matters affecting law enforcement, protection of life and property, general service to the community; e.g., recreation department, youth agencies, schools.

3. Community Relations

Since most of this discussion evolved around this subject, many ideas were advanced:

(a) Youth

Effective cooperation between youth and police can be achieved through police athletic leagues and other organizations; e.g., police boys' clubs, recreational programs including boxing, baseball, field trips, tours of the police department; good citizenship films; annual boatride or picnic; special medals (or badges) worn by club members, citations for good conduct (no vandalism, reporting of crime and delinquency, etc.), all help to gain respect (and admiration) of youth for law and order and help to change youth's image of police.

Precinct Youth Councils work with the police in neighborhood problems and cooperate in the prevention of juvenile delinquency and crime; e.g., Buffalo and New York City councils helped the prevention of drug addiction; also gave variety and hobby shows to use the talent of youth and as fund raising projects. New York City's program has a lieutenant and a field force of two policemen working at the "grass roots" level. Bus outings and picnics are sponsored and a monthly newsletter is published.

Sponsorship of annual awards for best essays, posters, etc., on "Good Citizenship," "Respect for Law and Order," "Our Police Department" can increase cooperation between administrators, teachers, and school students.

Recruiting in high schools and colleges, speaking to students, teachers, and PTA's is effective in motivating good citizenship and career goals.

Visiting by policemen of schools and their programs and striking up acquaintances with in and out-of-school youth was highly recommended. The policemen should know "gang" leaders and should have their cooperation in preventing conflict.

In all of the above instances, youth should have an opportunity to see police officers in an integrated situation if more than one officer is sent, or the selection should vary between Negro and white officers if only one is sent. The community should have the opportunity of seeing Negroes in the highest ranks of the police department. (e.g., New York sends out one of its Deputy Police Commissioners, a Negro.) Likewise, segregated schools and neighborhoods should not mean that these areas are excluded from participation in police programs and activities.

Officers should be aware of and work with youth organizations in their precincts.

Adjutant Group

Eighteen year old graduates of Philadelphia high schools "of the highest moral character, intellegence, and physical standards" make up the Police Department's Adjutant Group. These "West Pointers" enroll in a two-year training program.

(b) Precinct Organizations

There is a growing tendency toward district or precinct community councils or committees. They cooperate with the police in reducing crime, disorder, and intergroup tensions. The district or precinct committees are effective when responsible to a city-wide committee with representatives from the various precincts or districts and other community agencies, including the police department.

Such an organization helps the individual citizen in all neighborhoods to appreciate police problems; (2) develops communication between the police and the community through other law enforcement channels; (3) develops best opportunity for police-community relations; (4) helps to educate citizens in preservation and maintenance of law and order. Organizations like the St. Louis District Committee have sought to (1) improve intergroup relations and communications between the police and the neighborhood; (2) sharpen the awareness for the needs of public and/or private social agency services in the neighborhood; (3) report to the police on crime and juvenile delinquency, trouble-breeding activities and areas within the neighborhood and any area of "tension": labor-management, schools, racial, intergroup, etc.

The St. Louis Committees further pledge to assist the police by educating the neighborhood to follow directions, in taking precautions against auto theft, robbery, burglery, shoplifting, embezzlement, forgery and other types of crimes where precaution would be beneficial. They also attempt to secure witnesses to criminal offenses, promote sanitary and decent conditions in neighborhoods and study traffic controls for the safety of community residents.

Problems involving police policy must be referred to the police department since such decisions cannot be made at the district level.

The office of Police-Community Relations of the St. Louis Police Department and the St. Louis Council on Police-Community Relations act as a liaison for the district committees.

The St. Louis Council on Police-Community Relations is a voluntary, independent, self-constituted advisory body of private citizens responsible only to its constituents. It is not established by ordinance and does not have legalized sanction. It is not an official (or unofficial) arm of the Police Department. Its sole interest is in the promotion of better, closer, more effective relations between the police and the community in the interest of the welfare of the whole community.

City-wide program planning is an annual event on the schedule of the Council. When a course of action is determined, it becomes the goal of all district committees for that year. An example is a recent door knob check list brochure on protecting one's home against burglery. It was placed at every home by members of the Boy Scouts.

Each district committee member is given an identification card, stating he is a member of the District Police-Community Relations Committee, which he may proudly carry in his wallet.

Effective communication helps to make the public aware that law enforcement is everybody's business. The Philadelphia Police Department has a Division on Community Relations whose officers visit schools, churches civic organizations, describing police work and making law enforcement a community participation program.

(c) Existing Community Organizations

Private organizations like the Urban League, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Anti-Defamation League, League of Women Voters, National Conference of Christians and Jews, labor unions, YM and YWCA's, Jewish Community Council, Crime Commission, Congress on Racial Equality, religious groups, and hundreds of other groups can cooperatively assist the police department in the prevention of crime when effective communication exists. There is another victory for the police department in effective community relations: A department with the community solidly behind it is not likely to be subject to attack.

In establishing liaisons, it is important that they be established with people of good intentions who can further the efforts of the community and the police rather than to select only those who "like" the police department. Meanwhile, it is challenging but worthwhile to develop attitudes of respect for those who are somewhat hostile to the police.

Members of community organizations are often encouraged to attend national (and local) police and community institutes along with the police; e.g., an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was present at the Institute held at Michigan State.

(d) Press Relations

A department that has effective communications with its community rarely has problems with the press. However, it becomes a target for sensational and "expose" type reporting when channels of communication are lacking. As mentioned heretofore, it is worthwhile to develop attitudes of respect for those who are somewhat hostile to the police.

Some police departments have regular liaison with daily and minority press and other mass media through press conferences and, even more important, through their public relations offices and members of the press. These involve regular meetings, the appointment of press representatives to serve on important committees, and frequent opportunities to discuss problems and concerns of the police department. It is noted that initial hostilities often change to cooperation when lines of communication are effective.

(e) The Police Image

One of the greatest concerns of police officers was that they found the general image of members of their department was poor because of the indiscretions of a few. Graft practiced by a few police officers in Chicago subjected the entire department to suspicion and distrust. Many departments were targets for criticism from minority groups because of cases of police brutality and harassment. Such practice decreased the effectiveness of the law enforcement officer.

Racial conflicts in Birmingham and other areas, the vicious use of dogs and hoses by "Bull" Connor and his generally inhuman treatment of demonstrators was found to be demoralizing to Negroes and other minorities and causative factors in increasing hostility toward white police in many parts of the country. Where a rather small ratio of Negroes is noted among officers of certain jurisdictions and where, in some instances, no Negro officers are present, the possibility of conflict heightens.

In other communities where Negroes were relegated to lower ranks in police departments, the image of the white officer was also poor.

Double standards in law enforcement were found to contribute to much of the unfavorable attitude toward police and to cause a breakdown in respect for the law. Further, minorities--Negroes in particular--often vented all of their hostilities against society, the lack of equality of job opportunity, segregated neighborhoods and schools, poverty and slums, and the police officer whose only relation with them is in matters of arrests.

Mistreatment of minority groups through the use of racial epithets, unnecessary roughness, etc. were also cited as reasons for the poor image and were further cited as provocations for resisting arrest and often resulted in further ill treatment by police officers.

Police found that the best preventive medicine was exposure to police and community relations training courses for recruits and some training for veteran officers. Many cities like Washington were praised for their extended training. Police departments were encouraged to send more delegates to the Annual Police and Community Relations Training Program at Michigan and to encourage government and community organizations to participate.

Other ideas presented were the purchase of new and modern uniforms, use of white gloves, etc. which gave the police officer new respect for his position. Some jurisdictions had purchased new, modern cars which were replacing the need for patrol officers.

Officers were reminded that they, too, are members of a minority group, and, hence, share in the oppression of other minority groups. They were also reminded that they are citizens and should themselves participate in neighborhood and community activities as civilians and as officers.

Training and Promotion

Police officers stressed the importance of single standards for training and promotion available to all without regard to race, religion, or nationality. Philadelphia maintains that its program permits a rookie policeman to advance as far as his abilities will take him. At intervals of less than two years, he is eligible for promotion to sergeant, lieutenant, captain, etc. Along the way he may work for college certificates or degrees in Political Science and Administration.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE

Human Relations Training

The Department is to be commended for its foresight in:

(1) Expanding its 480-hour, 12 week course to 520 hours or 13 weeks to allow for 40 hours of human relations. Such training compares favorably with the best programs in the country. Inspector Douglass and Lieutenant Couperthwaite have already agreed to make it "the best". Other communities already have begun to inquire about this program. It is a pleasure to have a small part in its development.

(2) Extending human relations training in the amount of 8 hours to officers with the rank of sergeant and up. This program should help immeasurably in sensitizing veteran officers, who have influence in the attitudes of subordinate officers. It should begin as soon as possible.

Desegregation of all Facilities and Units

Police attending the Michigan State Institute were in general agreement that any barriers to the development of good communication and understanding among police officers should not be tolerated. There should be prompt and vigorous action to integrate squad cars, police patrols, etc. Segregated practices are not only demoralizing to police officers, but also to the Washingron community and to the thousands of visitors to our capital where democracy is expected as a routine matter. Incompatability should not be based on such irrelevant factors as race or religion.

The experience of jurisdictions where integration of facilities exists indicates that greater cooperation, growth, and morale are achieved through the wholesome relationship that integration affords. Police officers are generally better sensitized to work with minority groups in the community as they learn to work with each other.

Officers were generally agreed that the climate of attitude is better today for the acceptance of integration policies. Where policies originated from the top officer in command, no conflicts were reported. The success of our own 14th Precinct in its efforts toward integrating squad cars may be cited as an example.

Recruiting

The Metropolitan Police Department has taken a significant step in the decision to develop pre-cadet training in cooperation with the District of Columbia high schools. This should greatly increase the number of local recruits to the Police Department and will serve as a motivating factor in raising the aspiration of Negro youth and youth generally.

Further efforts might be made to recruit Negroes locally through the posting of announcements in post offices, YMCA's and other places in predominantly Negro neighborhoods.

Metropolitan Police Boys' Clubs

Community groups throughout Washington have applauded the decision of the Metropolitan Police Department to integrate the Boys' Clubs. The poster displayed by the Department in soliciting funds shows sensitivity and foresight in the matter of race relations. The findings of the Institute were that such organizations should help to promote communication between the youth of the community and the Police Department.

Canine Corps

Police officers, north and south, varied in their opinions regarding use of the Canine Corps. It was felt, however, that efforts should be made to interpret to the public the effectiveness of crime prevention and public protection through such usage. Proponents of the Canine Corps point out that the dogs can search a building in less time than 10 or 15 men, locate missing children, disarm persons and other duties. A strong public relations program is needed in Washington and other areas to offset the image created by Birmingham's "Bull" Connor. The history of the use of dogs in the mistreatment of Negroes in the South had given them a strong aversion to the use of dogs by police.

Precinct Crime Councils

The formation of crime councils in the various precincts is another step forward for police in development of good community relations through improved communications.

Since the word "crime" denotes a negative aspect, it is suggested that other names be explored and that the programs be further developed as is discussed in detail elsewhere in this report, with membership represented by both police and community. The opportunities for cooperation with community organizations and individuals are endless through precinct organizations with representation from those bodies on the city-wide district committees.

To achieve total community cooperation, representatives must come from all segments, including racial, religious, national, political and occupational groups.

Police Brutality

We sympathize with police officials at the Institute who reported how indiscretions of a few officers had affected the image of the entire police department.

In Washington, it is generally felt that police brutality has decreased over the past several years. However, in the Nation's Capital in 1963, even one case of police brutality is intolerable.

Where complaint of brutality and harassment were investigated at the precinct level by a joint committee of citizens and the police (similar to the committees discussed under "Precinct Organizations"), there seemed to have been better control. It is suggested here that complaints of brutality that are unresolved at the precinct level may be referred to the city-wide advisory committee. If still unresolved, they may be referred to the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations and, as a last resort, to the Board of Commissioners.

Demonstrations

The Metropolitan Police Departments's foresight, skill in planning, and cooperative attitude in the handling of demonstrations is exemplary for the nation. No suggestions are needed in this area where our Department excels.

Promotions

Because of generations of denial of opportunities to Negroes in employment, in housing, in voting rights, in education, and in many other areas--which still continues--there is a serious racial imbalance in the upper levels of employment. Police officers expressed their deep concern regarding the problem and agreed to study ways to resolve this disparity where it existed in their own departments.

They agreed that they were often targets of abuse because of the limited opportunities for Negro officers to advance to top ranks. They felt additional concern for those who no longer had ambitions to advance because of past denials of opportunity.

It is essentially pressing that our Washington community take steps to eradicate inequities, too.

Our Metropolitan Police Department, also, must study methods to achieve a more balanced representation of Negro officers. Expanded employment and promotion opportunities will lead to an improvement in the economic status of the Negro which, in turn, means greater understanding of, appreciation for, and cooperation in law enforcement.

Our police department is obligated to adopt a positive program to bring about a more balanced representation of the major racial groups in the community at all levels of the department.

CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.
13TH DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

DETROIT OFFICE:
8401 WOODWARD AVENUE
875-4430

MISS DOROTHY QUARKER
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEES:
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1015 NEW HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
CAPITOL 4-3121
EXTENSION 2261

July 13, 1963

Mr. Julius Hobson
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Julius:

I am enclosing copies of self-explanatory communications regarding The Waffle Shops, Inc.

Since the Waffle Shop personnel director has not responded to my letter, I am turning the matter over to you.

Please call me about this matter.

Sincerely,

CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.
Member of Congress
United States of America

Enclosures

LAW OFFICES
MARTIN J. MCNAMARA, JR.
206 AMERICAN BUILDING
1317 F STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

STERLING 3-1234

July 24, 1963

Mr. Julius Hobson, Chairman
Congress of Racial Equality
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Re: Royal Motors, Inc.

Dear Sir:

At the suggestion of Richard J. Scupi, Counsel for the Congress, I am writing to enlarge the scope of information furnished by letter of the subject company and dated July 22, 1963.

At present Royal Motors has eightysix employees, seventeen of whom are members of the Negro race. The classification and breakdown is as follows:

We presently have three Negro New Car Salesmen out of eleven full time men. There are fourteen Negro Parts and Service Departments employees out of fortyfive. The positions held by these fourteen men and their length of service are as follows:

1 Crane Operator (three years)
1 Parts Sales Clerk (five years)
1 Supervisor (Of New Car Make Ready Dept.)(seven years)
6 Mechanics
- 1 Mechanic, Used Car Make Ready (one month)
- 1 Mechanic, New Car Make Ready (six years)
- 1 Mechanic Helper, New Car Make Ready (three years)
- 1 Lubrication Mechanic (six months)
- 1 Line Mechanic (just hired)
- 1 New Car Warranty Service Mechanic (fifteen years)

5 Unskilled Jobs (Car Wash, Janitor, etc.)

Two Negro New Car Salesmen have commenced working at Royal Motors since the onset of CORE picketing. Royal Motors, in addition, has called the United States Employment Service and spoken with Mr. Victor Daily, requesting him to refer to Royal Motors Negroes who have sales experience of any type, who are interested in being automobile salesmen. At this writing, to the best of my knowledge, Mr. Daily has not sent any such applicants, but we anticipate that he will do so and at that time we will increase the number of Negro New Car Salesmen to at least four full time men.

As stated in the referenced letter of July 22, it is the intention of Royal Motors to hire one or more persons in clerical capacity later this year; we intend that one be a Negro.

I should like to point to the fact that in the last few years at least, the company has had a Negro typist and a Negro telephone operator, both of whom left for reasons of self-advancement only.

The company would further like to state its intention to solicit applications for position of apprentice mechanic from eligible graduates of Cardozo High School's Automobile Mechanics Training Department, as vacancies occur in the Service Department.

In conclusion I should like to inform you that you or your representatives are welcome personally to inspect the premises of Royal Motors for the purpose of verifying the generally harmonious atmosphere in which persons of all creeds and races work.

The management of Royal Motors hopes to have a personal conference with you in regard to the present picketing. It supports the principles behind fair employment practices which is your professed aim; this has been stated orally to you and your representatives on the scene in front of the showroom.

Trusting that the foregoing is of assistance to you and your Executive Committee in reaching decisions on the present and future picketing, I remain

Very truly yours,

Martin J. McNamara, Jr.

MJM:uc
cc: Mr. Marcellus Goff
Mr. Atkinson
Mr. Richard J. Scupi

As stated in the referenced letter of July 22, it is

I should like to point to the fact that in the last

cc: Mr. Horsfall Gaff
Mr. Atkinson

ROYAL MOTORS, INC.

Imperial Chrysler Plymouth Valiant Simca

4100 GEORGIA AVE. N. W.
WASHINGTON 11, D. C.
TAYLOR 9-2900

7/22/63.

The Congress of Racial Equality.
Washington, D C.

Attn: Mr. Julius Hobson.
Chairman.

This is to inform you that Royal Motors, Inc. currently has 86 people on the personnell roles, of which 16 or more are non whites. The reason for the uncertainty is that our employees are not classified by race. However, we have had several Oriental employees, and several others of mixed blood that were never questioned concerning their race. We now have 16 known Negroes on the pay roll.

Since early 1963 the organization has been soliciting, from friends and acquaintenances, potential applicants for employment as sales personnell, who are also of the Negro Race. A limited number of applicants have come forward, and qualified persons have been hired to work as sales people. One of them, by the name of Mr. Snyder, worked with us for 4 or 5 weeks and was quite sucessful, but he left our employe to work for another dealership. We also have employed, prior to CORE picketing, a gentleman from Jamaica.

As of 7/19/63, an Augustus Sims was to have reported for work as a new car salesman. He was hired on 7/2/63. Prior to 7/19/63, an applicant by the name of Mr. Milton Dudley, until recently employed by Northeast Ford, was being considered for possible employment. As of today, both of these gentlemen have been engaged to start to work tomorrow morning as new car salesmen. Both are Negroes. We have no other vacancies in any of our departments at the present time. When job opportunities occur in the future, fair and complete consideration will be given to any applicant for any job, regardless of race, or department, in which he or she will be employed. Specifically, the only vacancies that are anticipated will occur this fall when 2 clerical employees will return to college. When that occurs, we will advertise generally in the metropolitan press, including the Afro American, and qualified persons will be hired, regardless of race.

It is not our practice to discriminate against non whites, and we therefore respectfully request the present picketing, by CORE, be discontinued.

Very Truly Yours,

R. J. Anselmo, Pres.
Royal Motors, Inc.

LAW OFFICES
MARTIN J. McNAMARA, JR.
206 AMERICAN BUILDING
1317 F STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

STERLING 3-1234

July 24, 1963

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In conclusion I should like to inform you that you or your representatives are welcome personally to inspect the premises of Royal Motors for the purpose of verifying the generally harmonious atmosphere in which persons of all creeds and races work.

The management of Royal Motors hopes to have a personal conference with you in regard to the present picketing. It supports the principles behind fair employment practices which is your professed aim; this has been stated orally to you and your representatives on the scene in front of the showroom.

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Very truly yours,

Martin J. McNamara, Jr.

MJM:uc
cc: Mr. Marcellus Goff
Mr. Atkinson
Mr. Richard J. Scupi

16 тыс рабочих жилищ

1. just hired – manager believes her

Вера

2 жилищ рабочих –

жилищный кризис

5836 Cabanne Ave.
Second Floor East
St. Louis, Missouri
12 August 1963

President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity
C/O Executive Director, John Field
Room #3820
General Accounting Office Bldg.
Washington 25, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I am writing this letter because I am greatly concerned about a dastard system which, I believe, exists in the Procurement and Production Division, the Army Aviation & Surface Materiel Command located in St. Louis, Mo. It is my opinion, as well as many employees of this branch, that a De facto system of discrimination exists which excludes many qualified citizens from promotion because of color and/or failure to become a part of the cliche which is the backbone of the Command power structure. In this message I will not attempt to review the claims of the other aggrieved employees, but will relate to you circumstances which are within my own experience and which I am certain you will agree are in contravention of civil service procedures, and a well-founded training program.

I was graduated from the University of Minnesota in June of 1953 with a B. S. degree in Education. I received my B. S. L. in Law from the William Mitchell College of Law in June, 1958, and since that time I have done some graduate work at Howard University in Washington, D.C. It was while residing in Washington D. C. that I took the Federal Entrance Exam in February of 1961, receiving a mark of 84. In May of 1961,

I was directed by my Uncle, Mr. Louis H. Ervin, Executive Drrector of the Mpls FEPC Commission, to contact Senator Humphrey's office concerning acceptance of a job offer from the Army Trans Materiel Command in St. Louis, Missouri (now the Army Aviation & Surface Materiel Command). After contacting them, I was directed by a Mrs. Lyons to accept the offer, as this Command supposedly had great advancement potential and opportunities, I am therefore sending a copy of this letter to the esteemed senator, as I think his office will be interested in this information. Also, a copy is going to Senator Karsten, the Missouri senator within whose area I now reside as a registered voter and Democrat in the 28th ward in St. Louis, Missouri.

On 19 June 1961, I embarked upon my career with the federal government with high hopes and great expectations to enter a training program as promised me when I talked via telephone to personnel of the Civilian Personnel Office, TMC, in May, 1961. When I arrived, I was assigned to the Directorate of Procurement and Production, Air Branch, Vertol Unit. You can imagine how surprised I was as I sat there for two months and did absolutely nothing, because the individual assigned to this training duty, a Mrs. Doris Mason, GS-9, claimed there was just too much work for her to take on the task of initiating new employees. After consistently prevailing upon the supervisor of the Vertol Unit, Mr. Robert Brubecker, to give me work of some kind to do, I was assigned to the task of filing and distribution, work at the GS-3 and 4 level according to the job descriptions. Due to the fact that the assigned instructor, Mrs. Mason, would give vascillating instructions, I asked the supervisor to have the instructions written; this was done only on elementary procedures, for the more difficult tasks involving contract administration was never done. I was under the additional pressure of having my name slandered with such spurious remarks as "dumb, stupid, dumb college student". These accusations were constantly being referred to the supervisor by Mrs. Mason as an excuse for not giving proper instructions. I have even heard Mrs. Mason defiantly tell the supervisor, "I will teach them nothing," (referring to another employee, Mrs. Natalie Brown, who was suffering the inequities with me) with the result being that I was

Never given any concrete instructions or training. Such action and procedure I now understand were contrary to Civil Service rules and procedures.

I was assigned to the EDP project, since its inception in January of 1962, and was instructed in broad terms to develop and implement this project in any manner that I saw fit for Mr. Homer Drew and the Rotary Wing Branch. I readily complied with these instructions and received his commendation for "a job well done".

In March, 1962, I was detailed to the EDP Project Office, and received the inference that I was to run the office before accepting the aforementioned detail. I believed it was my responsibility to point out any discrepancies or wasted efforts; my incentive to comk pletely control and monitor the EDP Project Office was erradicated by the dupdicatedefforts of Maj. Newport in contradiction to instructions previously given to me. Maj. Newport then relegated me the job of keeping an extensive card file, (the duty today is being done by a GS-3 employee), and became highly incensed when I inquired at the Administrative Office about my proper role and the duties I was to perform.

In August, 1962, I was notified that I had been assigned to the Small Purchases Branch in Dir/P&P (where I am today) earlier in April of 1962; this wax all done without my knowledge, and the length of time I remained in the EDP Office after the assignment will attest to from a yearly evaluation which was due in June of 1962, because it wasn't until March, 1963, after being in the federal service for 23 months, that I received my yearly evaluation.

During the '62 fiscal year, Col. Buhmanm, who was Director of the Air Branch, declared that all employees who came in on the FSEE would receive a grade raise in June of 1962. Because I didn't have the aforementioned yearly exam, the personnel office informed me that I could not be considered for a promotion. In the interim, Col. Buhman was transferred out of St. Louis. Of all employees who were hired from the FSEE in June, 1961

into P&P, I was the only one that didn't receive a grade raise, and I have reason to believe it is due to the fact that I am a Negro and entered service attthe GS-7 level. Two other individuals who entered P&P at the GS-7 level from the FSEE received their GS-9's in July, 1963, and all FSEE employees who were GS-5's were promoted to GS-7. Does this appear to you to be equitable?

I havennoticed according to the DCSLOG Civilian Career Field Program for Procurement, Appendix C, Sec II, that a formal written evaluation of a trainee's progress is to be made every 6 months for the first two years following procedures in Sec. IV of this handbook, but such procedures were not complied with in my case ~~work~~ while I was in the Vertol Unit. Nothing of this nature was done until I arrived in the Small Purchases Branch in August, 1962 with a resulting evaluation in Mar, 1963, 23 months after I had been in federal service. Prior to entering the Small Purchases Branch, I was never given the benefit of a discussion with my supervisor as to job duties, aims, goals, and chances of advancement. In fact, I have vertol internal procedures still in my possession, which assigned me the sole duty prescribed for a GS-4 procurement clerk, filing DD-250's.

I am now assigned to the Small Purchases Brnach of P&P, a department althoughiit is doing 75% of Command purchasing, is still held in a position of contempt by the other units in Procurement and Production. The higher grades and the most numerous opportunities for advancement are found in the other branches of P&P, consequently, SmLL Purchases Branch personnel are greatly handicapped when opportunities for promotion are presented. This is evidenced by the high-turn-over ratio which is found among the purchasing agents in this branch.

On the 2nd of August 1963, Mr. Mike Biava was selected as Contracting Officer in the General & Surface Section of the Small Purchases Branch in P&P, although at grade GS-7 he hasn't as yet completed his required year in service. The selecting personnel entirely overlooked the fact that other individuals, including me, have been in grade GS-7 for two or more years, are qualified and highly competent to handle the job, and in all fairness, are next in line for a promotion in the Gveneral & Surface Section. I believe if the situation

were to be reviewed by non-biased personnel, they would find that other individuals, as well as myself, have much better preparation for this position.

There is reason to believe that personnel within this branch are kept from promotional opportunities because of their inability to attend special schools within the procurement field. It has been futhern noticed that individuals from other branches in P&P are periodically selected and informed o f this advance shcool. The selection of individuals to attend such shcools is made by the branch chiefs. It is the opinion of many that because the personnel in this branch are generally better educated, as well as more competent at their individual jobs, (even more than the branch chief) opportunities are not being given the personnel of this branch by their chief, Mr. Orville H. Zeman. In fact, we believe that he is purposefully squelching these opportunites in order to keep the personnel under him from advancing. If other branches within the Dir/P&P have notice of the schools, he should certainly have notice.

A number of individuals have been hired in to the branch from the FSEE as surplus, and as you probably know, this is solely against Civil Service procedures. A Mr. Tom Chappopulo was so disgusted that he quit AVSCOM after finding better employment at Vickers Div., Sperry Rand Corp. as a Contract Administrator. I ask the question, how can the government keep competent employees when such dastard procedlures are being practiced?

In Small Purchases Branch, we have individuals who havebeen GS-7 Purchasing Agents for five to seven years while other people with less experience and are not as competent, have been promoted over them.

Another situation which I feel should be brought to your attention is the laud public reprimanding of an employee by the Chief of Small Purchases Branch, Mr. O. H. Zeman. In a particular case, he went so far as to tell the female employee to "shut up". This behavior, I believe, is in contravention of Civil Service regulations, and it is also my opinion that if the woman had not been a Negro, this would never have been said. The employee was Mrs. Irene Lewis Ellis.

I am hoping that this letter will bring about some positive action, in order that the morale of the branch might be bolstered and existing inadequacies found in the Army Aviation and Surface Materiel Command be eliminated.

Sincerely yours,

Kermitt E. Wheeler

P.S. This is a list of just a few individuals who will attest to the De facto discriminatory situation at this Command:

1. Mr. Lymon N. Price, Jr.
   Waldorf Plaza #401
   4011 Delmar Blvd.
   St. Louis 8, Missouri

2. Mrs. Kathryn Gregg
   4600 Carrie Ave.
   St. Louis, Missouri

3. Mrs Natalie Brown
   4637 Lee Ave.
   St. Louis, Missouri

4. Mr. Thomas A Chappopulo
   9700 Holiday Gardens
   St. Louis, Missouri

5. Mrs. Irene Lewis Ellis
   5206 Highland
   St. Louis 13, Missouri

I have the signature copy of this letter.

K. E. Wheeler Jr.

Waldorf Plaza
Apartment #401
4011 Delmar Blvd.
St. Louis, Mo. 63108
November 3, 1963

Dear Sir:

I am greatly saddened by what in my opinion is the contemptuous disregard for Civil Service Regulation and the Presidents' Executive Order pertaining to equal employment opportunities existing at this Agency, The Army Aviation and Surface Materiel Command, located in St. Louis, Missouri. It is my belief, as well as numerous employees of this Command, that many competent persons are debarred from promotion due to the existence of a DeFacto system of discrimination. I further believe a head count regarding the number of individuals in job catagories would be very enlightening. Utilizing a comparative ratio, you will find very few Negroes from Grade 7 upward, the majority are held at Grades GS-3 and GS-4 by supposedly firm administrative decisions that deliberately squash or misinterpret facts concerning discriminatory situations existing here. (This is the backbone of the DeFacto System). The power structure is so entrenched that recently a very high ranking officer of this command stated, " It's no need to complain or write because all complaints would result in the same answer Mr. Kermitt E. Wheeler received from his complaint" (which was insufficient information to constitute a complaint). Since, Mr. Wheeler is no longer with this Command, I am enclosing a copy of Mr. Wheeler's letter for the record. In reference to Mr. Wheeler leaving this Command, I believe it is general knowledge that most persons leave this Command one way or another after making a complaint, be this as it may, I believe discrimination, like anarchy, is a violation of the democratic way of life. For this reason, I will state facts, and I am sure you will agree that a DEFACTO System of discrimination exists here.

After passing the FSEE with a score of 91.7, I was appointed October 2, 1962 to the position of Contract Assistant, GS-7, assigned to the Air Items Section, Small Purchases Branch, Directorate of Procurement and Production, on paper. Upon arriving at the Small Purchases Branch, I was placed in the General Surface Section by Orville H. Zeman, chief of the Branch. I notified my supervisor, Mr. Billy Tate, also the supervisor of the Air Items Section, Mr. Alton Montgomery on several occasions, that I was in the wrong section; but to no avail. Today I am still in the surface section over a year later. This is in contravention of Civil Service Procedure and the Employee's Handbook, Chapter 7: Para. 7-3A, b, c, and 7-4.

Generally, the yearly Performance Rating is initiated by the Personnel Office from 8 to 10 days prior to the end of the work year in order that it can be returned a few days after the year ends. Having started work here on October 2, 1962, I looked forward to receiving my evaluation by October 11, 1963.

I was informed by Mrs. Betty Mier: Personnel Technician, my evaluation forms were sent to my Directorate on the 3rd of October. Mr. John J. Concannon, a fellow employee, came into this branch on October 29, 1962, almost four weeks after I did. He received his evaluation on October 21, 1962 and as yet, I have not received mine. The background information of this is a promotionn board met on approximately October 25, 1963. Without an evaluation, a person's chances of promotion are highly improbable. Sir, it is my contention, that the holding up of my yearly evaluation was directed from authority outside of the Small Purchases Branch in an effort to keep me in Small Purchases, where I will not be promoted.

On the 16th of July, 1963, I applied for the position of Administration Office, GS-9 in Washington, D. C. I, also sent in a 306 Form to the Personnel Office here at this Command, applying for the same position on July 30, 1963. (Both applications are attached) I was found not qualified here, but qualified in Washington for the same position. Why? I don't know, I assume however, Washington was not biased to my racial identity. I contacted the Deputy Employment Policy Office, Mr. Buller (by the way, I have talked with Mr. Buller before). We went to personnel here, and saw the Deputy Personnel Officer, Mr. Black, who gave an administrative explanation, which was not satisfactory to me; for this reason, I have directed my letter to higher authorities. In all fairness, I don't believe a sincere effort is made in this Command to get at the truth.

These allegations I have listed are not intended to be pursued individually, but are submitted to support the statement of Mr. Wheelers' that there is a "dastardly DeFacto System of discrimination existing at this Command." The list of names attached are persons who will present other incidents and experiences to sustain the fact that this system does exist. If a hearing is required, I will supply additional names to the currect list.

Sir, in reference to Civilian Personnel Regulation E3.3, pursuant to Paragraph 3-6, a written complaint must be submitted within 90 calendar days after the date of personnel action on matters about which the complaint is being made unless extended for good cause shown. It is my opinion since the DeFacto system has existed in the past and is continuing to exist at present, this CPR is not applicable since all allegations refer to the continuing discriminatory system. I, therefore, request in the interest of ending discrimination, CPR E3.3 should be extended indefinitely for the purpose of this complaint.

Lyman N. Price, Jr.

Sincerely yours,
Lyman N. Price, Jr.

P. S. There is no doubt in my mind, if a general survey were to be made of personnel of Negroid Ancestry as to grades, training, education, experience and potential for advancement, it would prove emphatically that a DeFacto System of Discrimination does exist. I believe instead of making an effort to squash facts as actually exist here, let's face the issue and solve it the American Way.

This is a list of a few individuals who are willing to attest to personal incidents and experiences which will support the existence of the DeFacto discriminatory situation at this command:

Mrs. Lillian Harris
1637 Belt Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Mrs. Geraldine F. Hubbard
4824 A. Farlin
St. Louis, Missouri

Mrs. Delilah Halton
4849 Anderson Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Mr. Alvin D. Hord
1407 Blackstone
St. Louis, Missouri

INSERVICE PLACEMENT AND PROMOTION PLAN
APPLICATION AND NOTICE OF RATING

TO:	FROM: (Name, Title, and Office or Directorate)
CHIEF, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL OFFICE ATTN: CHIEF, EMPL MGT REL DIV	Mr. Lyman N.Price, Jr., Contract Asst. Dir/Procurement & Production Air Procurement Div, Small Purchases Branch

POSITION APPLIED FOR	ANNOUNCEMENT NO
Administrative Officer, GS-9	73

PART A - APPLICATION

(To be completed, signed, and dated by employee and returned to Civilian Personnel Office in duplicate.)

HAVING READ CHAPTER 19 OF THE EMPLOYEE'S HANDBOOK, AND FULLY UNDERSTANDING THE PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED, I SUBMIT THIS APPLICATION FOR THE ABOVE POSITION. I HAVE EXAMINED THE QUALIFICATION STANDARDS SPECIFIED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT AND AM OF THE OPINION THAT I MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS. IF SELECTED TO THIS POSITION, I AM PREPARED TO ACCEPT IT.

Check the appropriate block(s) below.

[X] THE INFORMATION ON MY EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING PRESENTLY ON FILE IN THE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL OFFICE IS COMPLETE AND UP-TO-DATE.

[ ] TO SUPPLEMENT THE INFORMATION ON MY EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING PRESENTLY ON FILE IN THE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL OFFICE, I AM SUBMITTING ON THE SF-58, ATTACHED, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WHICH I UNDERSTAND WILL BECOME PART OF MY OFFICIAL PERSONNEL FOLDER.

[ ] THE ABOVE POSITION IS THE SAME GRADE, (OR LOWER) THAN THE ONE I PRESENTLY HOLD. SHOWN BELOW ARE THE REASONS I WISH TO BE CONSIDERED FOR A LATERAL REASSIGNMENT (OR CHANGE TO LOWER GRADE) AND THE CONCURRENCE OF MY OFFICE SAYING THAT I WOULD BE RELEASED FROM MY PRESENT DUTIES SHOULD I BE SELECTED.

DATE	SIGNATURE
30 July 1963	Lyman N. Price Jr.

PART B - NOTICE OF RATING

(To be completed by Civilian Personnel Office)

TO:	FROM:
Mr. Lyman N. Price Dir/P&P	CIVILIAN PERSONNEL OFFICE EMPL MGT REL DIV

YOUR BACKGROUND AND EXPERIENCE WERE CAREFULLY REVIEWED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCEDURES OUTLINED IN CHAPTER 19 OF THE EMPLOYEE'S HANDBOOK, AND YOU WERE RATED AS BEING AMONG THOSE APPLICANTS IN THE GROUP CHECKED BELOW:

[ ] BEST QUALIFIED. _____ WAS CHOSEN BECAUSE IN THE JUDGMENT OF THE SELECTING SUPERVISOR THIS PERSON _____

_____

_____

[ ] QUALIFIED. ALTHOUGH YOU MET THE MINIMUM QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS POSITION, THERE WERE OTHER APPLICANTS WHO POSSESSED SUPERIOR QUALIFICATIONS.

[X] NOT QUALIFIED. YOU DO NOT MEET THE MINIMUM QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS POSITION.

[ ] OTHER:

DATE	SIGNATURE
29 Aug 63	W. B. Friedrich L. E. BAUER, Chief, Branch B, Empl Mgt Rel Div, Civ Pers Ofc

OSM Form 306
8 Mar 63

Replaces SMOSM Form 306, 21 Sep 62, and SMOSM Form 793, 18 Oct 62, which are obsolete.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

590544

NOTICE OF RATING

APPLICANT MUST FILL IN ALL BLANKS DOWN TO HEAVY BLACK LINE

EXACT TITLE OF EXAMINATION	DATE OF EXAMINATION
ADMINISTRATION OFFICER	7/16/63

NAME: Lyman N. Price, Jr.

ADDRESS: 4011 Demar Blvd. #401

CITY AND STATE: St. Louis 8, Mo.

This is not a notice of appointment. It is a record of your rating. It is important that you keep it. It is noted that your application was not rated for any position with a lower entrance salary than that which you indicated thereon.

Your Rating is — ELIGIBLE

☑ This examination is not rated on a numerical basis GS-9

☐ Your numerical rating is:

Your Rating is — INELIGIBLE for the reasons checked below:

☐ The lowest acceptable salary indicated on your application is higher than the salary shown on our announcement.

☐ You did not pass the written test. All competitors must attain an earned rating of 70 without regard to veteran preference. When an applicant's paper falls below the passing mark it is not scored further. Ineligibles do not receive a numerical grade.

☐ Your application does not show that you meet the minimum requirements as to experience (or education) which were specified in the examination announcement.

☐ Your eligibility is suspended pending your furnishing the Commission proof of correction of physical condition, as shown on the attached notice.

☐

IF THERE IS A CHECK BELOW, IT INDICATES THE AMOUNT OF VETERAN PREFERENCE CREDIT INCLUDED IN YOUR RATING

☐ 5 POINTS—IF YOU ARE APPOINTED YOU WILL BE REQUIRED TO FURNISH TO THE APPOINTING OFFICER EVIDENCE OF HONORABLE SEPARATION FROM THE ARMED FORCES.

☑ 10 POINTS

If you have received an eligible rating, be sure to read the important message on the back of this form.

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

(Issuing Office and Date of Issue)

CSC FORM 4008
JULY 1960

IMPORTANT MESSAGE TO ELIGIBLES

YOU HAVE RECEIVED AN ELIGIBLE NOTICE OF RATING. WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

IT MEANS THAT: Your name has been placed on the list of persons who have passed this examination, in its proper relative standing. This list of eligibles, or register, is kept by the office whose name and address appears in the lower right-hand corner on the other side of this notice.

IT MEANS THAT: When your name is reached on the register, you will be considered for the type of jobs for which you have qualified, (in the geographical area) covered by the examination. (When a Federal agency requests the Commission to supply the names of eligibles, the names of the three eligibles at the top of the register are certified to the agency for consideration.) The agency appointing officer may choose any one of these three persons, so long as he complies with the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, as amended.

IT MEANS THAT: Your prospects for getting a job from this examination cannot be predicted. They depend upon how many vacancies may occur to be filled by eligibles, and on your relative standing on the register. Your name will be certified for consideration as it comes within reach and as requests for eligibles are received. (If you are not selected, your name will go back on the register in its proper relative standing, to be considered again when within reach.)

IT MEANS THAT: YOU MUST INFORM THE OFFICE WHICH ISSUED THIS NOTICE OF RATING OF ANY CHANGES IN YOUR ADDRESS OR IN THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH YOU WILL ACCEPT APPOINTMENT. SEND ANY NEW INFORMATION CONCERNING YOUR ADDRESS OR AVAILABILITY TO THE OFFICE WHOSE NAME AND ADDRESS IS SHOWN IN THE LOWER RIGHT-HAND CORNER ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS NOTICE, AND REFER TO THE TITLE OF THE EXAMINATION AND THE RATING RECEIVED.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1. Any offer of appointment or inquiry as to availability which you may receive from a Federal agency will show whether you are being considered for a limited temporary, a career-conditional, or a career appointment.

2. If, when you are considered for appointment, you signify that you are not available or you fail to reply to a communication, your name will be removed from the register until you satisfactorily explain your reasons and specify the conditions under which you would be willing to accept any appointment. When you are unable to accept any appointment you should request that your name be suspended from the register until you are again able to accept appointment. Requests for restoration to the register while it is still in use, changes in availability, or transfer of eligibility, will be acted on without further notice to you.

3. If you are now employed by the Federal Government and have received an eligible rating, show this notice to your personnel officer. He should be aware of your eligibility on this examination. THIS DOES NOT RELEASE YOU FROM YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO KEEP THE OFFICE MAINTAINING YOUR ELIGIBILITY INFORMED OF CHANGES AS MENTIONED ABOVE.

4. A competitor who received an eligible rating may, under certain conditions, have his eligibility transferred from the register of one civil service office to a similar register in another civil service office.

A competitor who wishes to have his eligibility transferred should send his request to the office where his eligibility is maintained.

A determination will then be made, and the competitor will be notified, as to whether his eligibility can be transferred.

5. A register established from an examination held in order to fill a specific type of position at a stated salary may also be used to fill vacancies in related positions or at a lower salary. When you accept a career-conditional or a career appointment, your name will be removed from all registers established as a result of this examination. Until your name is removed, your willingness to accept a lower salary will not affect your eligibility for positions at a higher salary.

U S GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1960 O—558716

GPO 9 268 17

Congress of Racial Equality
Prince George's Co. Chapter
September 10, 1963

Dear Civil Rights Supporter:

As you know, the fight for freedom of residence in the "capital of the free world" is off to a good start, but far from completed. Since our demonstrations started a month ago, we have seen the following successes:

1) The nation's largest builder of suburban homes, William Levitt, and other area developers have asked the president to expand the executive order on housing.

2) Gov. Lawrence of the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing has chaired two meetings of area builders and has asked the Justice Department to institute litigation against those using federal support for discrimination.

3) The area newspapers have responded favorably with articles and editorials.

4) A Human Relations Committee was initiated in Bowie.

5) The Prince George's County Human Relations Commission has indicated that it will ask builders to seek a solution.

6) Seventy Belair residents are in the process of setting up a committee to help integrate their community.

7) The sales offices have closed during picketing at most developments.

8) The picket lines were joined by Baltimore CORE, Baltimore County CORE, Arlington CORE, Women Strike for Peace, Young Christian Workers, Committee on Non-Violent Action, several dozen Episcopal priests, Washington CORE, several Belair residents, and members of the Non-violent Action Group.

(OVER)

However we also have our problems:

1) The area builders have refused to agree to an open occupancy pact.

2) Bail fees have put us in debt and more jailings are imminent.

3) Our prime target, Levitt, has secured a court injunction against our demonstrations, causing court and legal expenses.

We must raise money to test the excessive bails in Virginia ($1000) and to fight the injunction in Maryland. Up to this time, the expense of the area-wide housing project has been met solely by P.G.Co. CORE, whose membership unfortunately consists mainly of students. Our treasury and pockets are now empty, but the Washington-area housing drive must go on! It is Doomed to certain failure if money is not raised.

Please contribute personally and urge the organizations to which you belong to contribute to our bail and legal defense fund. The reduction of the human suffering and social ills resulting from the enforced ghetto of Washington depends on your generosity. The continuation of the area's open occupancy drive rests in your hands. We urge you to help as soon as possible. If you cannot join the picket lines, then . . .

PICKET WITH YOUR POCKETBOOK!

Make all checks out to Prince George's County CORE

To be used for the area-wide bail and legal defense fund.

c/o Jacqueline Berkman,
Treasurer
2709 Nicholson St.
West Hyattsville,
Md.

Yours in Freedom,

RJ Ochs

Richard J. Ochs,
Vice-president, P.G.Co.CORE
Belair Project Co-chairman

Ben Franklin

Washington,D.C.
September 6,1963

Director
Benjamin Franklin University
1100 16 Street N.W.
Washington,D.C.

Dear Sir:

The Washington Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality has been concerned with segregation and discrimination based on race,creed or color in all of its' aspects in the District of Columbia.We believe that the community and the Nation can be better served by the elimination of this blight.

We are deeply disturbed by the practice of the Benjamin Franklin University of denying admittance of Negroes to its' classes because they are Negroes.To this end we would like an opportunity to sit down with the officials of Benjamin Franklin University and aid them in making up their minds to end segregation in yet another American Institution of Learning.

We would appreciate your immediate consideration of our request.

Sincerely Yours,

Julius W.Hobson,Chairman
Washington CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace N.E.
Washington 17,D.C.

Phone:667-5295

Bill Ben Franklin

Washington,D.C.
September 6,1963

Director
Benjamin Franklin University
1100 16 Street N.W.
Washington,D.C.

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Sincerely Yours,

Julius W.Hobson,Chairman
Washington CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace N.E.
Washington 17,D.C.

Phone:667-5295

September 9, 1963

Honorable David L. Lawrence
Chairman
President's Committee on Equal
Opportunity in Housing
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Governor Lawrence:

Several local chapters of the Congress of Racial Equality have been very active in an attempt to expand equal housing opportunities in the Washington Metropolitan Area.

Until recently, we have ignored the new housing developments falling within the purview of Section 302 of the President's Executive Order (#11063) barring discrimination in Federally-assisted housing, with enforcement procedures and penalties not as immediate as those "interpreted" under Section 303. We had some hope that these developments, having been assigned commitments after the date of the Executive Order, would be open to all on comparable terms, as is required by the Order. Recent experience and complaints by Negro buyers to CORE have shown that our hopes were unjustified. We find we can no longer ignore housing developments falling under Section 302, for several builders appear to be ignoring it.

Enclosed are statements of experiences of first a white applicant and then a Negro applicant to illustrate some of our findings that Negroes are either being refused housing (more again, under Section 302), being given the run-around, or are offered presumably identical accommodations on substantially less favorable terms than whites. This case is one of several to be submitted to your office shortly.

To very unsuspecting Negroes, the fluent, clean-cut, and obliging real estate salesman obscures the fact that Negroes are being victimized by discrimination. The discrimination becomes clear only upon a test in which the Negro applicant is preceded or followed by a white applicant, both seeking identical accommodations.

The attached two statements illustrate a situation wherein it appears that a white couple, which first visited the subject development, reported receiving vastly more preferential terms and greater encouragement than did a Negro, who tentatively thereafter sought identical accommodations. This suggests a deliberate effort by the

Assemblyman David L. Jackson
Chairman
Committee on Legislative Organization
Legislative Office Building
Albany, N. Y.

Dear Assemblyman Jackson:

Several Legal employees of the Department of Motor Vehicles have been asked whether it is proper for a Notary Public to act as a Notary in the Legislative Correspondence Office.

While recently, we have received the new Notary Public application and there is a form supplied by the Secretary of State which does require the applicant to be employed in a city, village or town. Perhaps you could take the necessary, or may without necessarily violating the Constitutional provision, Article XIII, the Executive Law Section 130, the Personal Property Law Section 210, the General Business Law Section 130, the Personal Property Law Section 210, the General Business Law Section 130, the Personal Property Law Section 210, the General Business

sales manager to discourage Negro applicants, in this case by casting the waiting period for occupancy, the appliances included in the sales price, and the accessibility of facilities in a substantially less favorable light for Negroes than for whites. While it cannot be concluded, in this case alone at this time, that the accommodation would be absolutely unavailable to Negroes, it seems clear that disparate and discriminatory treatment was accorded and seemingly for no reason other than race.

I firmly believe that discrimination can take such a subtle form that it cannot sometimes be detected even by an unusually alert person, except in carefully structured comparative tests, such as the present one, involving both whites and Negroes. In view of this, the Federal Government should be prepared to detect and cope with such subtleties.

If equal housing opportunities are to be meaningful, the burden of detection and the responsibility for instituting complaints should rest with the Federal Government and not with desperate seekers of housing who are reluctant almost religiously, despite the President's current executive order. These buyers in their dire search for housing often cannot spare the time to issue a complaint and they have in mind the fact that my personal complaint is still unsettled after nine months.

On the basis of this case and other forthcoming cases, under Section III, to be delivered shortly, I recommend that procedures be instituted to ferret out such clandestine practices as have been reported in the enclosed statement.

The Marumsco developments came to the attention of the Washington Chapter of Racial Equality when another Negro, Mr. Ernest Morley (2619 3rd Street, N. W. Telephone: CO 2-9771) reported to us that he was refused a house outrightly on the stated basis of race in one of these affiliated Marumsco developments.

It would appear that the mere ownership of developments for direct action projects by FHA personnel may have influenced developers to redirect their procedures from outright refusal of Negroes to the same result through subterfuge. A major way of coping with this is through better detection, constant vigilance, and heavy penalties.

Presented below is a summary of the different information reported being given by the sales manager to the white prospective buyer, Mr. Tex Floss and to the Negro, Mr. Sidney Jones:

Condition	Mr. Floss	Mr. Jones
1. Down payment	$500 minimum	$1,250
2. Earliest date of occupancy	Two weeks after application but before settlement	58 settlement, about two months after application

	Mr. Flynn	Mr. Jones
3. Appliances:	Airconditioning, range, refrigerator and blinds included in price of house.	All extra, except range, as an afterthought.
4. Swimming pool:	Open locally available pool.	Soon available. However, there was the Potomac (river) over beyond the trees.
5. Financing:	Wide range of institutions.	Cash or Mayer Brothers alone.
6. Questions as to applicant's financial resources:	Carefully.	Overly inquisitive (i.e., stocks, bonds, signed statement as to resources).
7. Period over which house could be purchased:	Any matter.	Complicated. Legal difficulties for own financing.

Yours for [redacted]

Karl D. Gregory
Chairman of the Housing Committee
Washington, D. C. Chapter of CORE
1633 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.



civil rights. The paradox will be removed, either in the streets or through forceful, effective Government action. The choice of how it is to be removed is the Government's.

I should urge you to consider that differences in the terms of sale are sufficient to bar Negro applicants. An outright refusal is superfluous, for builders have found other ways to achieve the same result. Your Committee must prevail in countering such clandestine practices in order to make freedom of residence a reality in the United States. The correct time is now.

Summarized below are the differences in information received noted by the white and Negro applicants:

Difference	Responses given to White applicant	Negro applicant
1. On the selling of houses to Negroes	Stated No	Implied yes
2. Prices in first section	$16,990 - up	Initially $19,950 - up
3. Availability of housing in first section	4 models available immediately - Yes	None available any more - NO
4. Willingness to sell in first section	YES	NO
5. Present house for trade-in	Volunteered -YES	No information volunteered
6. Norm of temporary deposit	Partly in cash, partly in credit temporarily.	Presumably all in cash
7. Amount of deposit	$50 to reserve house and $450 in combined cash or credit in 10 days	$500 with application

This development came to CORE's attention when a Negro buyer who wanted and was financially able to buy into the development received a discouraging response to his inquiries.

Yours for FREEDOM NOW,

Karl D. Gregory, Chairman
Housing Committee, Washington, D. C. CORE
1534 - 9th Street, N. W.
NO 7-5295

WASHINGTON ACTION FOR YOUTH

1420 NEW YORK AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

NATIONAL 8-3226

September 19, 1963

Mr. Julius Hobson
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N.E.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Julius:

Following up on our luncheon conversation a little while back, we are interested in getting from you the list of unemployed young people you have available in your office.

We are interested in trying to involve this group in the services at our new Youth Employment Center.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Jack R. Goldberg
PROJECT DIRECTOR

October 16, 1963

Julius W. Hobson
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Atty. General Robert Kennedy
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

It is requested that a meeting be arranged with you and representatives of our staff as soon as possible. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss police brutality being practiced in Plaquemines, Louisiana; Americus, Georgia; Birmingham, Alabama; and Danville, Virginia.

The participants in the discussion will be: James Farmer, National Director, CORE; Gordon Carey, National CORE; and Julius Hobson, Chairman, Washington CORE.

Your immediate attention to this request is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Julius W. Hobson
Chairman
Washington CORE

JWH:dcp

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

It is requested that a meeting be arranged with you and representatives of our staff as soon as possible. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss public housing matters affecting Plaquemines, Louisiana, Hartford, Georgia, Hartsburg, Missouri and Oneida, Virginia.

The participants in the discussion will be: James Farmer, National Director, CORE; Gordon Carey, National CORE; and [illegible].

Your immediate attention to this request is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

PRESIDENT
MRS. FLORENCE J. RADCLIFFE

VICE PRESIDENTS
MISS EFFIE P. SIMMONS
MRS. EMMA J. TOLSON
MISS ELIZABETH E. CLARK

PHYLLIS WHEATLEY
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
901 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.
TELEPHONE: NORTH 7-9100

RECORDING SECRETARY
MISS MARGUERITE I. HALL
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MISS KATHERINE E. BABB
TREASURER
MRS. HELEN T. LATIMER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. GRACE C. LORMANS

Y.W.C.A.

October 12, 1963

Engagement

Mr. Julius Hobson
Congress of Racial Equalities, Wash. Chapter
1334 - 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The Townwomen's Council of the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA in cooperation with the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor is planning an Institute on "Job Opportunities - Today and Tomorrow" for a date during the early part of January, 1964.

The Institute plans to involve as trainees young people from 18 to 35 years of age. It is open to both men and women - especially to job seekers.

We are interested in enlisting a representative corps of volunteers to serve as experts, consultants and discussion group leaders to help give significance to the Institute and to aid us in planning.

We are writing you to ask if you will kindly consent to become a member of our Advisory and Resources Committee and if you will please attend a planning meeting on Monday, October 21, 1963 at 8:00 P.M. at the YWCA.

Enclosed herewith is a form for you to fill out and return to me if you plan to participate. Please let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

E. Pauline Myers

E. Pauline Myers, Program Director
Adult Activities Committee

EPM:pls

AN AGENCY SHARING IN THE UNITED GIVERS FUND

MEMBER OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

1834 Ninth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
October 24, 1963

Strayer School of Business
601 Thirteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We have heard from a number of sources that your school has agreed to begin admitting applicants without regard to race or religion. As we understand it, this non-discriminatory policy is to take effect at the beginning of your next term.

You will agree, I am sure, that our plans for direct action projects should not be based upon hearsay. We would appreciate, therefore, your sending us a statement concerning this rumored change in your policies as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Chairman, Washington Chapter
Congress of Racial Equality

JWH:jb

REBUILDING FUND COMMITTEE

Sixteenth Street Baptist Church

c/o CITIZENS FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

1523 Fifth Avenue, North ★ Birmingham 3, Alabama

SAMUEL O'NEAL - CHAIRMAN

REVEREND JOHN H. CROSS - PASTOR

October 24, 1963

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Southeastern
Regional Director
Washington CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 5, and the enclosed checks for $161.

We have been strengthened to know that we have organizations like CORE, SCLC, and others that are standing up for us in the struggles for human freedom across our nation.

Our entire congregation joins me in expressing its thanks to you for transmitting these contributions.

Kindest regards.

Very truly yours,

John H. Cross

John H. Cross, Minister

JHC:np

Enclosures:

P. S. Dictated by Rev. Cross, but signed in his absence.

10,000 Here Mourn Birmingham Dead

By CLARENCE HUNTER
Star Staff Writer

More than 10,000 persons attended Lafayette Park memorial services yesterday for the six Negro children killed during racial disorders in Birmingham last week and were challenged to "resolve something for tomorrow's day of practice beyond our day of prayer."

"As a Nation, we must resolve and commit ourselves to hanging out in our laws a rainbow of civil and human rights that will enable men . . . to build churches, not bomb them . . . to grow in faith, not fear . . . to live in democracy, not dictatorship," said Dr. Evans E. Crawford, dean of chapel at Howard University.

The crowd of Negroes and whites gathered, Dr. Crawford said, ". . . not to blame, but to bless; not simply to protest, but to pray; not to criticize, but to sympathize."

Responsibility to Living

His words contrasted to those of Julius Hobson, chairman of the Washington Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality. Mr. Hobson's group organized the protest march of an estimated 8,000 or more people from Sixteenth and Harvard streets N.W. to the park, where other persons had already gathered.

"We mourn to pay respect to the dead, to the six martyred children of Birmingham," said Mr. Hobson. "To protest is to face our responsibilities to the living, to the thousands of Negroes who continue to live in a city where there is only death."

"We protest the murder of these innocent children . . . the brutality of law enforcement officials and the incompetence of the Birmingham city government . . . the vicious racism of the establishment in the South whose political, economic and social leaders have provided the climate and the direct encouragement for unbalanced minds to commit murders such as these," said Mr. Hobson.

"We protest the extent of public indifference to the continuing struggle for civil rights," continued Mr. Hobson. "If Sunday's protest does not become Monday's commitment, then is it not partly because of us that these children are dead?"

The CORE official concluded: "Let us mourn, but then let us march. Let us weep, but then let us work. Let us pray, but then let us protest."

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Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
Washington CORE
1834 Ninth St. NW
Washington, D.C.
October 24, 1963

Ernest Eiland
1830 11th St. NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Eiland:

I am sure you share our indignation and disgust at the appointment of William Calomiris to the Real Estate Commission.

Enclosed you will find a press release containing a copy of a letter I wrote to Commissioners Tobriner and Duncan on the subject.

If you feel as we in CORE do, that this appointment is an insult and a challenge to the Negro community, you can best express your feelings by offering your resignation from the Commission. Such a step would be a dramatic and effective protest against the stacking of the Commission by a majority of discriminators.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

JWH/sr

October 22, 1963

Washington CORE
P. O. Box 546
Washington 4, D. C.

Honorable Dean Rusk
Secretary of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Secretary Rusk:

The society page of the Washington Evening Star of October 10, 1963, contains an article on embassy dinners given on the night of October 9.

Four dinners are mentioned - at the embassies of Austria, Ireland, Nyasaland and Pakistan. Nyasaland, of course, is the only African nation among the four. It is striking to note that among the approximately 38 guests mentioned as having attended the four dinners, only two couples (Dr. and Mrs. James Nabrit and Assistant Secretary of Labor and Mrs. George Weaver) are Negroes, and they attended the Nyasaland dinner.

We recognize that the full guests lists did not appear in the story, and that invitations by the foreign governments may play some role in determining who attends. It is well known, however, that Negroes are grossly under-represented in the top echelons of our Government. We hope that an effort is not being made to include Negroes as "window-dressing" at functions where their absence would be particularly noted, as in dealing with African nations, rather than to promote a real policy of merit employment at <u>all</u> echelons in the Government.

Sincerely yours,

Julius W. Hobson
Chairman
Washington CORE

Temple Sinai

3100 MILITARY ROAD, NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON 15, D. C. -:- EMerson 3-6394
RABBI EUGENE J. LIPMAN

October 1, 1963

Mr. Julius Hobson
CORE
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I tried to keep an eye on you last night as various swirls of people enveloped you. But I must have blinked once too often, because you disappeared.

Again, I want to thank you for accomplishing even more than I had hoped when the Sinaite kids suggested a meeting of this sort. One unforeseen result which was fascinating was their response to you as a person. Many of the adults as well as the kids had never met anyone quite as single-minded and determined as you before, and it was good for them, quite aside from the benefits which were derived from the general sharpening of minds which went on.

Some day, after the racial revolution has ended to our mutual satisfaction, you must come to dinner and spend a long evening talking with me on a philosophical level. I'd suggest we do this now, but for the fact that you don't have patience with philosophy at the moment, and I don't blame you. But there are many serious philosophical implications to your point of view which I'd like to explore with you. Incidentally, I do not mean to imply that we have to wait until the end of the racial revolution to talk philosophy or that the only basis for a dinner party is such a discussion! My wife will worry about the latter, and any time you feel like the former, just whistle.

I am asking the administrator of the Rabbi's Fund of the congregation to authorize a check to CORE as a token of our gratitude to you for giving up a Sunday evening to be with us. I suspect that you will not object in principle to this action. The check does not begin to cover in size the degree of my personal gratitude to you and that of the congregation.

Warm regards and every good wish,

Cordially,

Eugene J. Lipman

Rabbi Eugene J. Lipman

EJL/md

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 11, 1963

Dear Mr. Hobson:

On behalf of the President, permit me to respond to your telegram of October 3, in which you refer to testimony of Commissioner Tobriner with respect to the proposal to establish a minimum wage in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Tobriner did not, as your telegram indicates, testify in opposition to the proposal. Rather, he indicated support for a minimum wage of $1.25 and a 40-hour work-week, with certain provisions which in his judgment would strengthen the administration and application of the bill.

You may have reference to the fact that the Commissioners did take the position that the full application of the $1.25 minimum and the 40-hour week should be achieved in two steps -- first to $1.15 and later to $1.25, and first 42 hours and later 40 hours. This escalator method has been utilized successfully in both state and federal laws as a means of allowing time for industries to accommodate themselves to the impact of the increase in minimum wage and overtime compensation. A similar provision, as you probably know, was used in connection with employees covered for the first time in the recent federal wage-hour amendments.

You may be assured that the Administration supports the principles of S. 860 and will continue to do so.

Sincerely,

Charles A. Horsky
Advisor for
National Capital Affairs

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
President, Washington CORE
1834 - 9th Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

GREATER WASHINGTON CHAPTER
AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION
1341 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W., WASHINGTON 36, D. C. DECATUR 2-6010

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WILLIAM L. TAYLOR
MRS. KATHLEEN WINSTEN
Executive Board

October 18, 1963

Mr. Julius Hobson
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N.E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Julius:

Your gracious participation in our recent conference on Community and National Issues is greatly appreciated. Our chapter and its friends in the community have profited much by your remarks and the discussion following, as well as the participation of the other conference members.

The subject of Preferential Hiring is a difficult one, but I believe that the stimulus provided by the discussion in your panel will enable our chapter to formulate an effective fair employment program in the months ahead.

Very truly yours,

John P. Hennes
Conference Chairman
Chapter Deputy Chairman

NOV 1

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467-1632

October 30, 1963

Mr. Julius Hobson
C.O.R.E.
1834 Ninth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Julius:

During the coming new season of WOOK-TV, a new program will be initiated called, "Insight". The purpose of "Insight" is two-fold.

1. It will attempt to tell the story of the Negro who has succeeded to the top of his chosen specialty. To do this, the program will use the individual concerned, photographs researched from family albums, newspapers and magazines, and film clips.

2. It is hoped that the telling of this story will help to influence the young people of the Washington area, and inspire them to aspire to greater heights.

This program will be scheduled every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock over Channel 14. Our subject (the individual) will be live, and our supporting material will be filmed.

May we do your story? Please take it under consideration, and I will have my secretary call you next week for your reply.

Thanking you in advance.

Warm personal regards,

UNITED BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

Edmund S. Dorsey

Edmund S. Dorsey
Director of News
WOOK-TV

ESD/rms

Just thru out of town - otherwise after next week

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

OFFICE OF
VICE PRESIDENT
FOR SPECIAL PROJECTS

Corr a rvert

October 25, 1963

Mr. Julius Hobson
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I am pleased to send enclosed a copy of the printed announcement concerning the conference on November 5 and 6 on "Youth, Nonviolence, and Social Change." It is my hope that you will be able to attend a number of the sessions and participate in the discussions. I know we shall greatly profit by any contribution which you might feel moved to make.

I wish to express the hope also that members of your staff will find it possible to attend one or more of the sessions.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. Stuart Nelson

Wm. Stuart Nelson
Vice President

b

Enclosure

File United Givers Fund

October 2, 1963

Washington CORE
P. O. Box 546
Washington 4, D. C.

Washington Chapter,
National Association of Social Workers
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

It has been brought to our attention that clerical and professional staff in social work and health agencies which serve predominantly Negro clientele receive lower wages than those who hold corresponding positions in agencies whose services are traditionally or predominantly for white clientele. Also, a number of agencies under UGF refuse its services and facilities to Negroes.

While we recognize that some of this inequity is due to the history of once racially separated fund raising organizations, we believe that the presence of a United Givers Fund ought to provide us with the basis for overcoming that piece of history. We would hope that any UGF supported service which is now so disadvantaged, would get that extra measure of help to bring its personnel practices closer to the standards of its sister service in the white community.

The presence of continued inequities in such wage practices contributes to further deterioration in the relationships, the opportunities, and the services extended to the victims of a long history of discrimination. We trust that you, too, are concerned with helping to overcome that history now. As the representative body of the professional social workers, we hope that you would like to help assure an equality of professional opportunities that is not prejudicial to placements in those areas most in need of the services of your members.

Until the UGF adopts a policy of non-discrimination throughout, we are advising our members not to support the campaign but to contribute individually to the various agencies who do not practice discrimination.

We hope that you will be interested in a study of this practice, to see how general this pattern is, and possibly advise us, as well as the appropriate agencies, including the UGF itself. We look forward to your earliest convenient reply.

Sincerely,

Julius Hobson, Chairman
Washington CORE

cc: UGF
cc: National CORE

Employment

To Core

Apartment 319E
1308 Clifton Street, NW
Washington, D. C.
October 24, 1963

Dear Sir:

Because of your obvious interest in matters pertaining to fair employment practices in the career Federal Civil Service, I am enclosing a copy of my recent letter to a federal official who is attempting to wrongfully remove me (for the second time) from my career position. I think you will find my reply self-explanatory

Can you please advise me, at your earliest convenience, in what manner you might assist me in retaining my position, and only means of livelihood, and preventing this serious miscarriage of justice?

Your courtesy and consideration in this matter, of great importance and concern to me, is deeply appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

Jas. G. Cunningham
James G. Cunningham

Enclosure

Apartment 319E
1308 Clifton St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.
October 22, 1963

REGISTERED MAIL - ADDRESSEE ONLY
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. Kenneth H. Brown, Executive Officer
National Institute of Allergy
and Infectious Diseases
Department of Health, Education & Welfare
Bethesda 14, Maryland

Dear Mr. Brown:

Thank you for your letter of October 14, 1963 proposing to discharge me from employment at the National Institutes of Health as Biological Laboratory Technician (Microbiology), GS-404-04.

In accordance with the provisions of your letter, which you say was prepared in accordance with Civil Service Commission regulations, I hereby demand a Formal Review, by hearing, in order to refute the charges contained in your letter based on the allegations of Dr. Ned Wiebenda and Dr. Richard McClosky, et al., which I hereby categorically deny, in whole and in part, for the following reasons:

(1) Your seven page letter is vague and lacking in specificity as to charges required by statute and regulation, and is, therefore, an illegal instrument to purport to remove me from my Federal employment.

(2) The allegations contained in your letter of October 14, 1963 constitute mere hearsay and the uncorroborated testimony of one individual based upon untruths, falsehoods, prejudice and bias stemming from personal feels of racial intolerance and not based on logic, facts and evidence.

(3) The allegations contained in your letter of October 14, 1963 related to certain scientific experiments the results of which were apparently unsatisfactory to my "accusers." Such experiments involved scientific phenomena the results of which are doubtful and difficult to evaluate, precisely, by expert and competent professional personnel and may, or may not, have involved circumstances and factors over which I, as a participant, had no control. Experiment, by its very definition (See Webster's Collegiate Dictionary) is "a trial made to confirm or disprove something doubtful." Inability on the part of supervisory professional personnel to obtain desired results

in scientific experimentation does not necessarily impute inefficiency on my part, for the inconsequential role I play in such experiments.

(4) Your letter of October 14, 1963 is not, in fact, a bona fide statement of charges as required by statute and U. S. Civil Service Commission regulations and rules, but an "extension" of the Institute's attempt to wrongfully remove me from my position purported by your letter of November 8, 1962. The personnel action consummated by your letter of November 8, 1962 deprived me of procedural safeguards which were recognized by the Secretary, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, who directed you to reinstate me to my position, and, of which action you notified me in your letter of October 8, 1963. That the Institute's current proposed removal action is a mere continuation and extension of its earlier, illegal and wrongful removal efforts is patently manifest in your statement contained in aforementioned letter, viz.:

> "It is noted that the Department's directive contained no disagreement with the substantive basis for your removal.....inasmuch as the substantive basis for your earlier removal remains valid, the National Institutes of Health does not propose to again assign you to the specific position and duties from which you were removed, because of possible dangers to you and other members with whom you would be associated, accordingly, upon your restoration to duty, we will:
>
> (a) Issue to you a rewritten letter of proposed discharge for reasons of inefficiency;"

It is contended that you are incompetent to make such a legal conclusion as to any inference that the Department's directive contained "no disagreement" with the substantive basis for my removal. Further, that such erroneous conclusion further supports the contention that your currently proposed removal action is a mere extension and continuation of the Institute's previous illegal act.

(5) In your letter of October 8, 1963 (Paragraph I), you state:

> "NIH has been directed by the Secretary, Department of Health, Education and Welfare to restore you to duty, with back pay, to the position from which you were removed for inefficiency on February 26, 1963....."

In paragraph 3 of your same letter of October 8, 1963 you state:

"NIH does not propose to again assign you to the specific position and duties from which you were removed....."

These two statements appear in contradiction, and it is contended, therefore, that:

(a) I have not been legally and rightfully restored to my position as you were directed to do by the Secretary, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

(b) Assuming the validity of (a), above, I cannot now be removed from a position to which I was never legally restored and did not incumber.

In further reply to the alleged charges contained in your letter of October 14, 1963, I submit the following facts, extenuating circumstances and reasons why your proposed removal action is not in order:

(1) I categorically deny the display of an insolent and uncooperative attitude by whistling and humming while the proper recording procedures were described to me. It is requested that Dr. Wiebenga furnish proof of such allegation.

(2) In regard to alleged incorrect recording of data, I categorically deny such charge based on extenuating circumstances. Animals involved in the incident cited did not arrive until late in the day; I had to complete the experiment after normal working hours, delaying my departure for home; data recorded was incomplete because of the late hour. It was my intention to complete correct recording at the beginning of business the following day; cards containing partially recorded data were removed from my desk beforethe beginning of business the following day, suggesting perhaps some kind of conspiracy or collusion on the part of parties unknown to support these allegations.

When accurate facts and circumstances were made known to Dr. Wiebenga, in the corridor, he instructed me to return to my area and he would talk to me later regarding corrections to be made. He did not. (Dr. McClosky had utilized 1/200 cc of the solution in ampoules instead of the correct 1/300 cc) When I asked how <u>his</u> error could be corrected he instructed me to correct the error by fraction, a process with which I am not familiar and for which I had not been properly instructed nor trained.

(3) In regard to titer findings, Dr. McClosky and I had made the known titer findings. This criteria had been established by us over a period of years, by common agreement and usage.

(4) On my assignment to the glassware section on June 7th I was given two protocols: One for ampoules and one for vials. I worked on ampoules June 7th and never had occasion to work on them again from that date until August 2nd. Work assigned during the interim involved screw cap vial equipment for which I utilized a prescribed protocol approved by Dr. Wiebenga. Protocol quoted in your letter (30 minute soak, etc.) is for screw cap serum vials and not the type with which I was working.

Other reasons for which your proposed action is not in order and should not be taken, too numerous for inclusion and enumeration here, will be offered in testimony at appropriate hearing.

It is requested that you furnish me, at your earliest convenience, at the address shown above, any further particulars concerning your proposed action as well as any administrative documents, rules, directives, regulations, memoranda, etc. which you feel should be made available to me to adequately prepare my presentation of these facts in hearing. Attempts to contact Mr. William J. Moon, Personnel Officer, NIAID, as well as other responsible officials, for assistance, as you suggested in your letter, have been unsuccessful.

Your courtesy and consideration in this matter is warmly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ James G. Cunningham
JAMES G. CUNNINGHAM

LAW OFFICES
SCUPI AND WITT
600 F STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 4, D.C.

RICHARD J. SCUPI
HAL WITT

STERLING 3-3663

October 19, 1963

TO: Committee on Liaison with Community Organizations (Julius Hobson, CORE; Mrs. Alma Scurlock, Office of Urban Renewal; Ron Sheppard, Central Labor Council; John Murchison, D. C. Chamber of Commerce; Nelson Roots, Acacia Realty Co.; Miss Ethel Erickson, League of Women Voters; and Mrs. Lillian Secundy, Washington Urban League)

FROM: Hal Witt, National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union, Convenor

RE: First meeting of the Committee, Monday, October 28, 4:00 PM, at my office, Room 404, 600 F Street, N.W.

- -

Paul Rilling, Executive Director of the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations, has asked me to serve as convenor for the first meeting of the Committee, so that we can start our work on a coordinated educational effort in behalf of the Commissioners' fair housing regulation.

I therefore invite you to my office, Room 404 of the Oriental Bldg., 600 F Street, N.W., on Monday, October 28, at 4:00 P.M., for an initial meeting. I am sure that we can adjourn by 5:30 P.M.

We can then proceed to elect a Chairman of the Committee, and get down to discussion of the work that needs to be done.

Paul Rilling will be here to assist us in planning our work.

Hal Witt

HAL WITT
Chairman, Committee on Discrimination
National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union

HW:hb

P.S. If you cannot come on Monday at 4:00, I hope you will arrange for someone else from your organization to be present. Please call my office and let us know who will be coming.

Mike Lewis

November 20, 1963

Charles J. Steele, Esq.
Whiteford, Hart, Carmody & Wilson
815 15th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

COPY

Dear Mr. Steele:

In our telephone conversation of Friday, November 15, I requested on behalf of Washington CORE and interested clergymen, a meeting with you and officials of Benjamin Franklin University to discuss that school's racially discriminatory admissions policy. You informed me that you were not then authorized to agree to such a conference, but that you were meeting with school officials the morning of November 18 and would contact me afterwards.

To date I have not heard from you, as you of course know. Washington CORE has instructed me to again request a meeting with school officials. In order to avoid any confusion in the future, if you could suggest two or more alternative dates for such a meeting in the near future, I would then write you stating the agreed upon time and place (your office, I assume).

Very truly yours,

Richard Scupi

RS: hb
cc: Washington CORE

November 21, 1963

Mr. A. J. Gibbs, Field Examiner
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD
707 North Calvert Street
Baltimore 2, Maryland

In re: Case No. 5 RC-4276
Bergmann's Laundry, Inc.

Dear Mr. Gibbs:

In accordance with your request, enclosed seven copies of leaflets that were distributed by the Union to the employees of Bergmann's Laundry, Inc., in connection with the campaign previous to the election.

Very truly yours,

SAM H. BEGLER
Secretary-Treasurer

SHB/cmf

Enclosures

oeiu-33

COPY

PROGRESS REPORT

REQUEST FOR UNION ELECTION

On June 24, 1963, the AFL-CIO Laundry and Dry Cleaning International Union petitioned the National Labor Relations Board to conduct an election among the production employees of Bergmans' Laundry.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD HEARING

Last Thursday and Friday, July 18th and 19th, the National Labor Relations Board conducted a formal hearing to ascertain which employees of Bergmans' are eligible to vote in the coming National Labor Relations Board election.

At this hearing the Company (Bergmans' Inc.) asked that all truck drivers, office employees, engineers, mechanics, and others, be permitted to vote in this election. The Union asked that only production employees be permitted to vote in accordance with its petition.

We are sure the National Labor Relations Board will decide in our favor and will not permit truck drivers, office employees, etc., to vote in this election.

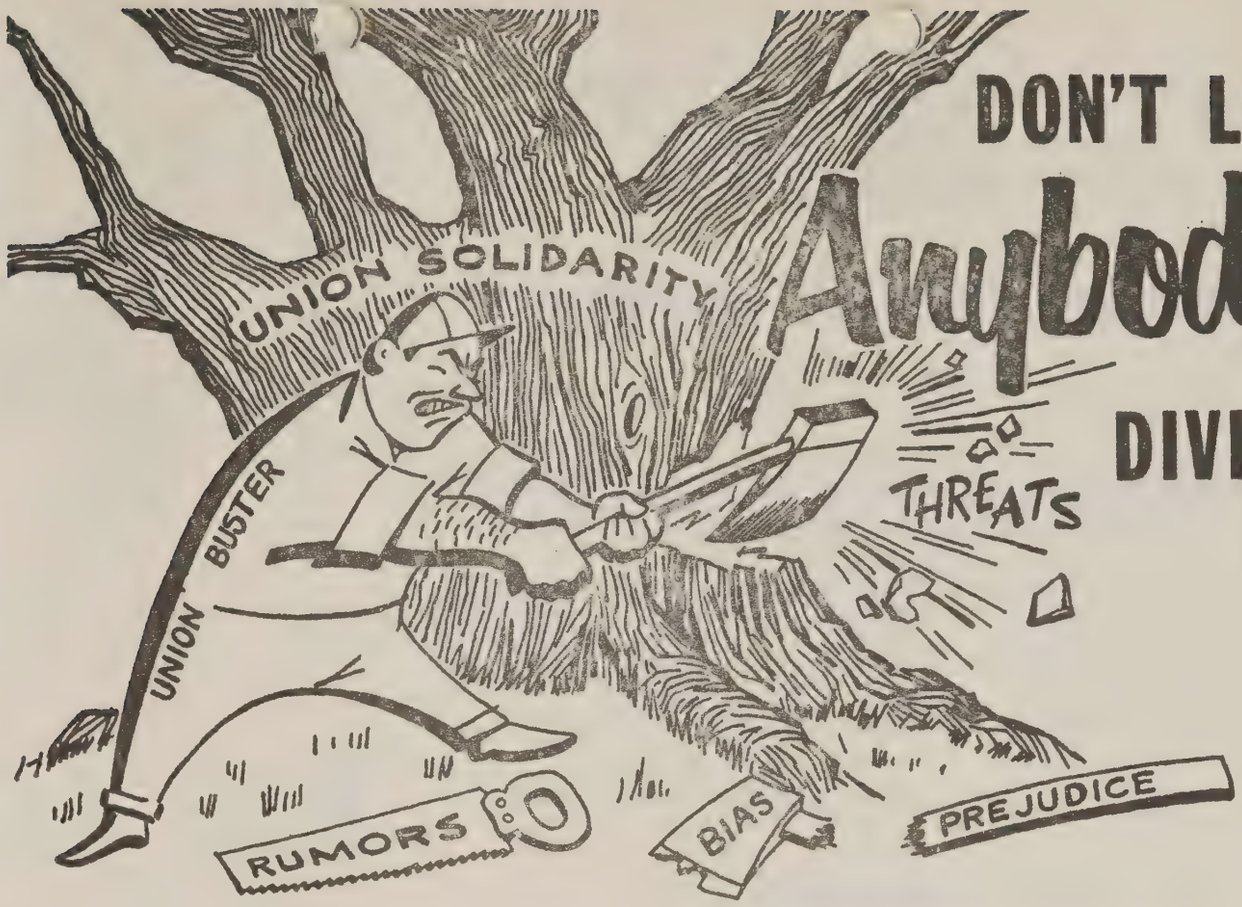
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD TO SET DATE OF ELECTION

The National Labor Relations Board after deciding who will vote, will set date and time for the election.

WE WILL KEEP YOU INFORMED

AFL-CIO LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING INTERNATIONAL UNION

oeiu-33



DON'T LET Anybody DIVIDE US

WHEN PEOPLE STICK TOGETHER THEY BUILD STRONG UNIONS....GOOD UNIONS....
The kind of unions that mean better lives for all the members and their families.

WHAT DO SOME BOSSES USE TO KEEP WORKERS FROM UNIONIZING? Fear, prejudice, distrust, suspicion, hatred....these are the tools of division.

YOUR LOCAL LABOR UNION WILL BE MADE UP OF PEOPLE WHO WORK IN YOUR PLANT.
Your Local Union officers will be elected by you----the members of the Local Union.
Your security, like their security, is based upon cooperation and working together.

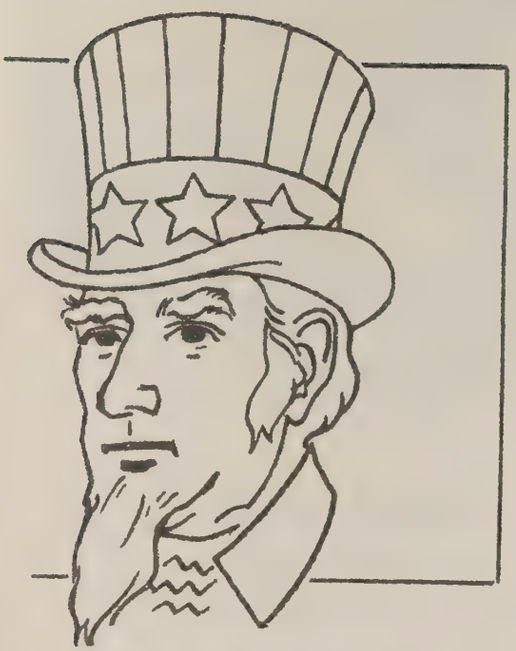
That's why the first lesson in unionizing is
DON'T LET ANYBODY DIVIDE US!

Join

AFL-CIO LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING INTERNATIONAL UNION

Today

oeiu-33



UNCLE SAM

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF UNCLE SAM?

Because YOUR RIGHT TO HAVE A UNION IS A LEGAL RIGHT Uncle Sam sees to it that no one tries to deny you this right. You have a lawful right to a Union. It is protected by the U. S. Government.

"NLRB..."

A NAME TO GET USED TO

"NLRB" stands for NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD. It's an agency of the United States Government.

IT HAS THE JOB OF PROTECTING YOUR RIGHT TO ORGANIZE A UNION OF YOUR OWN CHOOSING. IT WILL DETERMINE WHEN YOUR ELECTION WILL BE, ARRANGE ALL DETAILS, AND CONDUCT THE ELECTION BY SECRET BALLOT.

UNION REQUESTS ELECTION

Today your Union has filed a petition with the National Labor Relations Board asking them to conduct an election at Bergmann's. WE WILL KEEP YOU INFORMED.

PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS

SOMETIMES THE BOSS TRIES TO INTERFERE WITH YOUR RIGHT TO UNIONIZE. BE ON YOUR TOES! IF SUCH THINGS HAPPEN, REPORT THEM IMMEDIATELY TO THE UNION REPRESENTATIVE. HE WILL REPORT THEM TO THE NLRB FOR YOUR PROTECTION.

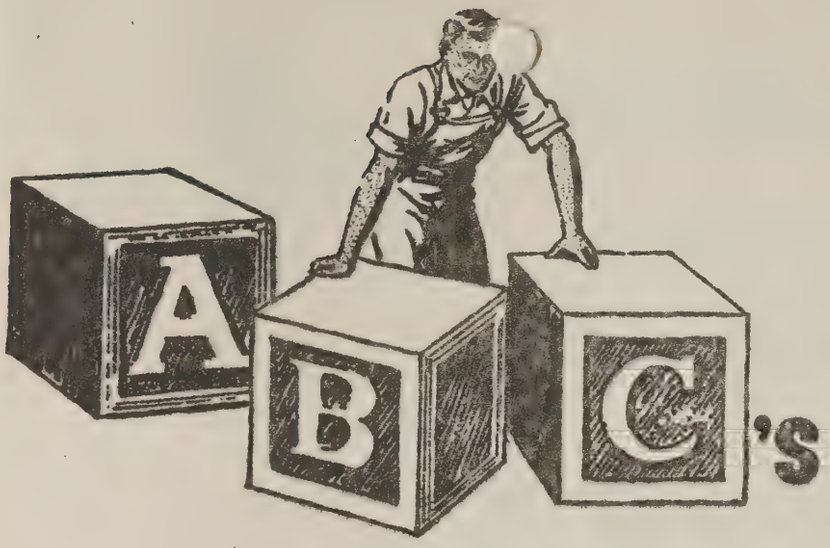
USE YOUR FREEDOM

AFL-CIO

JOIN TODAY!

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING INTERNATIONAL UNION

oeiu-33



'S OF UNIONISM

A - WHAT IS A UNION?

A Union is a group of workers who have joined together in a labor organization to advance their common interests.

B - WHO RUNS YOUR LOCAL UNION?

You do. A Union is a democratic organization. Decisions are by majority vote of the members.

C - WHAT DO YOU GAIN THROUGH A UNION?

A Local Union represents you and your fellow workers before your employer. As your agent, it negotiates a written contract with the employer, setting out the terms under which you will work. These include the wages or salary you will be paid, the number of hours you will work, and your working conditions, such as: what holidays you will have; the length of your paid vacations; provisions for retirement pension fund; how much you will be paid in case of sickness or injury; seniority rules for layoffs; procedure for the settlement of grievances; and many other such benefits.

D - WHAT ELSE DOES A UNION DO?

In your community a Union works for Civil Rights, better schools for your children, higher minimum wages, better housing, and other laws necessary to protect you.

E - AS A LAUNDRY OR DRY CLEANING WORKER, WHAT DO YOU WANT MOST?

First, you want a steady job with good wages and decent working conditions. You want security. You want to raise your standard of living and you want your employer to treat you with human dignity.

F - SHOULD YOU JOIN THE AFL-CIO LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING INTERNATIONAL UNION?

Yes, of course, as a laundry or dry cleaning worker if you want to improve your working conditions and enjoy a better life, you will join the AFL-CIO Laundry and Dry Cleaning International Union because that is the best way for you to get the things you want.

AFL-CIO JOIN TODAY!

IT PAYS TO BELONG

"UNIONISM HAS HELPED TO GIVE TO EVERYONE WHO TOILS THE POSITION OF DIGNITY WHICH IS HIS DUE."

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT



BERGMANN'S, INC. CONTINUES ITS ANTI-UNION PROPAGANDA

WITH

FALSE STATEMENTS - - - OUTRIGHT LIES

IN THE LETTER TO YOU OF AUGUST 5TH, THE COMPANY STATED:

"you will have little or no voice in Union Affairs. These bosses will select who they want for Union Officers and you will never be consulted."

THE COMPANY KNOWS THAT THE ELECTION OF UNION OFFICERS ARE GOVERNED BY FEDERAL LAW.

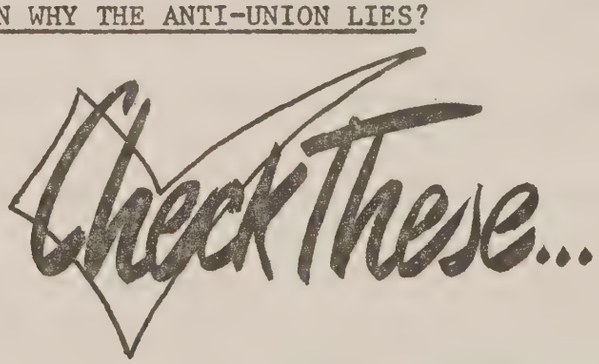
THE FEDERAL LAW PROVIDES:

1 - That EVERY MEMBER of a Local Union in good standing is eligible to be a candidate for office.

2 - That ALL MEMBERS in good standing in that Local Union have the right to vote.

3 - That ALL OFFICERS of Local Unions must be elected by SECRET BALLOT.

With the above Federal requirements, it is clear that only YOU, the members of the Local Union in Washington, D. C., can be candidates for office, or can vote for your Local Union Officers. THEN WHY THE ANTI-UNION LIES?



STILL IN DOUBT? CHECK THE COMPANY'S FALSE PROPAGANDA BY CONTACTING THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, MATHER BUILDING, 916 "G" STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

"IT IS IMPORTANT TO KNOW THE TRUTH"

AFL-CIO LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING INTERNATIONAL UNION

8/16/63
oeiu-33

YOUR INCREASE TO $1.25 AN HOUR

Workers covered by the Federal Fair Standards Act who are not now receiving $1.25 an hour will be increased to $1.25 an hour September 3, 1963. You may be one of the many workers who will receive a 10¢ an hour increase because of this Federal Legislation.

Laundry and Dry Cleaning OWNERS Associations OPPOSED THIS WAGE INCREASE

At the hearings held in Washington, D. C., in 1960 before the Committee on Education and Labor in the House of Representative, both employer associations

APPEARED IN OPPOSITION TO INCREASING THE MINIMUM WAGE

The employer associations were:

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF LAUNDERING
(representing laundry owners)
and
THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF DRY CLEANING
(representing dry cleaning owners)

AFL-CIO SUPPORTED THE INCREASE

The AFL-CIO sent many of their affiliated International Officers to speak for the increase to $1.25.

The President of the AFL-CIO appeared in person to urge the raise. Here are a few of his remarks:

"this is the FOURTH TIME in FIVE YEARS that we have come before a committee of Congress ON BEHALF OF A BETTER WAGE AND HOUR LAW."

"The present minimum wage of $1.00 an hour is too little - - far too little - - to maintain, in the words of the Act, "the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers."

"Raising the minimum wage to $1.25, as the bill provides, would at least assure subsistence - - a grim, gray subsistence, I might say - - to a self-supporting worker."

Because of the efforts of the AFL-CIO many of you will receive an increase to $1.25 an hour on September 3, 1963.

"IT IS IMPORTANT TO KNOW THE TRUTH"

AFL-CIO LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING INTERNATIONAL UNION

8/26/63
eiu-33

NAME	ADDRESS
ADAMS, Queen E.	306 New York Ave., N. W.
ALEXANDER, Rosemary E.	5904 Blaine St., N. E. #31
ALSTON, Mildred H.	3519 - 13th St., N. W.
ATWELL, John W.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
BENNETT, Mary	1443 Savannah St., S.E. #42
BETHEA, Maggire	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
BLUE, Maggie G.	938 - O Street, N. W.
BONNER, Delores E.	225 - 11th St., S. E. #B
BOOKER, Louise	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
BOSWELL, Alice M.	301 K St., N. E.
BRISCOE, Alberta E.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
BROOKS, Dorothy E.	316 L St., S. E.
BROOKS, Maudina	1706 Trinidad Ave., N. E., 2nd floor
BROOKS, Thelma D.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
BROWN, Brenda J.	1608 Princess St., Alexandria, Va.
BROWN, Florence	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
BROWN, Gertrude	3154 - 54th St., N. E.
BROWN, Mary	2003 Galludet St.,N.W. (Try First) 727 - 7th St., N. E.
BROWN, Rosa L.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
BROWNIE, Edwin	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
BURNETT, Annie M.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
CANNON, Mary C.	1213 Raum Place, N. E.
CARTER, Bernice	231 K St., N. E.
CARTER, Mary A.	1103 Queens St., N. E.
CHEATHEM, Mattie	16 R Street, N. W.
CHILDS, Gladys	1104 - 5th St., N.W.
CICCOLINI, Vincent	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
COHEN, Maggie	1237 Duncan Place, N. E.
COOKE, Esther E.	4500 Dix Street, N. E.
COTHRON, Eva B.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
COTTINGHAM, Lydia C.	3715 - 9th St., N. W.
CRIPPEN, Marie	435 N. Street, N. W.
CROWLEY, Doris E.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
CRUTCHFIELD, Sara	1727 Independence Ave., N.E.
CUNNINGHAM, Phyllis M.	1802 N. Oak Street, Arlington, Va.
DANCY, Senella	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
DAVIS, Essie C.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

NAME	ADDRESS
DAVIS, Lannie	2505 13th Street, N. W.
DAVIS, Marilyn	1412 - 11th St., N. W.
DAVIS, Mildred	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
DOUGLAS, Madeline	920 M. Street, N. W.
DUCKETT, BERTHA	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
DURHAM, Ola Mae	5527 Bass Place, S.E., LU. 4-2056
DURRETT, Sadie E.	3501 A Street, S. E.
EDMUNDS, Eleanor	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
ELIASON, Howard R.	719 D Street, N. W., Apt. 106
EVERETT, Rose	1760 Gales Street, N. E.
FAGGINS, Joyce N.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
FARMER, Emma Lee	135 V St., N. W.
FAULKNER, John L.	2630 10th St., N. E.
FOSTER, Daisy A.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
FREELING, Mary	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
FULLER, Mary	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
FUNK, John W.	21 B Todd Place, N.E. (In the Army)
GANT, Edna M.	1105 19th St., N.W., Apt. 6
GANT, Elizabeth	1648 Trinidad Ave., N.E., Apt. 2
GANT, Geraldine C.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
GARNETT, Forest A.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
GETER, Ethel B.	15 - 46th Place,N.E., Apt. #4
GETER, Josephine	15 - 46th Place,N.E.
GIBSON, Ardella	80 K Street, N.W.
GREEN, Massie	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
GREENE, Irene E.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
GODBOLT, Quinely M.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
GOODWIN, Rhumel	1755 T Street, N. W.
GOURLAY, Margaret	1309 H Street, N.W. #3
HALLMAN, Marion	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
HANCOCK, Thelma L.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
HARDING, Loretta C.	12 Franklin St., N. E.
HARRIS, David E.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
HARRIS, Luvada	356 Chaplin Street, S. E.
HARRISON, Odessa	1507 R St., N.W.
HEMPHILL, Beulah	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
HILL, Frances	715 15th St., S. E.
HODGES, Catherine	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

NAME	ADDRESS
HODGE, Gladys G.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
HOLLAND, Edith	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
HORTON, Lillie M.	635 Lamont St., N.W.
HUMPHRIES, Ella K.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
HUNT, Elizabeth	1736 T Street, N.W.
JACKSON, Mildrine	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
JACKSON, Volta L.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
JAMES, Girlleen	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
JEFFERIES, Juanita	1127 C Street, S. E.
JEFFERSON, Ida	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
JOHNSON, Jeannetta	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
JOHNSON, Lillian M.	2611 N. C. Street, N. E.
JOHNSON, Mable J.	4962 Benning Rd., S. E.
JOHNSON, Ruth L.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
JONES, Inez	802 Mass. Avenue, N. E.
JONES, Randolph J.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
JONES, Willie	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
KEARNEY, Mary F.	1910 Miss. Ave., S. E.
KENNEDY, Verbenia L.	2644 Birney Place, S. E.
LANIER, Louise	1935 3rd St., N. E. #106
LEE, Bernice V.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
LEE, Etta	304 34th Place, S. E.
LEWIS, Mary W.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
LINDSEY, Edward T.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
LLOYD, Sarah H.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
LONG, Alice L.	1307 9th Street, N.W.
LONG, Evelyn B.	3209 Nicholas Ave., S.E., Apt. #2
LONGUS, Carrie	1115 2nd Street, S. E.
LUNDGREN, Mildred E.	5103 Benning Rd., S.E.
LYNCH, Cecelia G.	2808 Pomeroy Rd., S. E.
MATHEW, Laura	3113 Georgia Ave., N.W., Apt. #1
McDonald, Edna	532 4th St., N. E.
McKINNEY, Susie I.	3535 Georgia Ave., N.W.
McROY, James E.	1727 V Street, N. W.
MORTON, Eunice	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
MILLS, Rose	1205 Talbert St., S.E.
MITCHELL, Elaine V.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
MORRIS, Edna	610 R Street (Basement) N.W.

NAME	ADDRESS
MORRIS, Genolo Rogers	1419 52nd St., N. W.
MURPHY, Ethel C.	102 C Street, N. E.
MURPHY, Isabell	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
MURRAY, Roxie A.	1200 Irvining St., N. W.
MYERS, Mamie M.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
NEAL, Magdalene	1252 Owen Place, N. E.
NELSON, Wilson	907 T St., N. W.
NESTFIELD, Cora A.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
NEWTON, Odessa C.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
NORMAN, Ida L.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
O'CONNOR, Ruth I.	1826 Indiana Ave., S. E.
PALMER, Reese	5906 Blaine Street, N.W., LU 4-4597
PAYTON, Mittie	1430 L St., S. E. or 3401 Bladensburg, Rd.
PERRY, James	422 2nd St., N. E.
PEYTON, Amanda	Capitol Heights, Md.
PICKETT, Fannie	330 13th St., N. E. 546-7981
PLOUR, Virginia	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
POSEY, Minnie M.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
PRESSLEY, Flora	4737 Blaine St., N. E.

NAME	ADDRESS
PRICE, Beaulah	1525 Penna. Ave., N.E. or 1525 Constitution Ave., N.E.
PRINGLE, Johnie M.	- - - - -
RANDOLPH, Carrie	5124 9th Street, N.W.
REED, Mary B.	1216 10th St., N.W.
REINBURG, Patricia A.	- - - - -
ROBEY, Everett A.	- - - - -
ROOTS, Emily P.	- - - - -
ROSEBURE, Mary R.	1417 D Street, N.E. LI 3-5209
ROSS, Marie E.	654 Morton Street, N.W., Apt. 4
ROWELL, Dorothy	5519 Illinois Ave., N.W.
ROYCE, Anna	Annandale, Virginia
RUDISILL, Ludaine	205 Channine Street, N.E.
RUFFIN, Janice L.	- - - - -
SAMUELS, Hazel L.	1550 42nd St., N.E.
SANDERS, Mary L.	- - - - -
SANDIFER, Luberta	- - - - -
SCOLARO, Leona	West Hyattsville, Maryland
SCOTT, Fannie	183 35th Street, N.E.
SHELTON, Macon	1627 R Street, N.W.
SHEPHERD, Geraldine	1406 T Street, S.E.
SHIRKEY, Ann L.	1630 W Street, N.W.
SIEBACH, Ann E.	616 Darrington St., S.E.
SINGLETARY, Lilie M.	- - - - -
SINGLETON, Lillie	- - - - -
SKINNER, Lucy B.-	924 Westminister St., N.W.
SMALLWOOD, Martha J.	- - - - -
SMITH, Annie M.	1242 Md. Ave., N.E. 3 fl. #4
SMITH, Eleanor T.	1201 New Jersey Ave., N.W.
SMITH, Gladys	5312 5th St., N.W.
SMITH, Herbert B.	623 Girard Street, N.W. or 823 First Street, N.W.
SMITH, Lizzie I.	- - - - -
SMITH, Mary	- - - - -
SMITH, Velma	1309 Rhode Island Ave., N.W.
SNYDER, Martha	617 8th Street, N.E.
SPEAKS, Alice	- - - - -

NAME	ADDRESS
SPENCER, Ella	- - - - -
STEPHENS, June M.	- - - - -
STEWART, Ester	15 R Street, N.E.
STEWARD, Rosetta	842 Maryland Ave., N.E. #1
SUGGS, Jessie M.	501 12th Street, N.E.
TAYLOR, Ann	431 Delaware Ave., S.W.
TAYLOR, Bernice E.	- - - - -
TERRY, Rebecca	5700 1st Street, N.W.
THOMPSON, Christine	3101 20th Street, N.E., LA 9-9422
THOMPSON, Catherine E.	- - - - -
THREADGILL, Mary F.	510 First Street, N.W.
THURSTON, Estella A.	- - - - -
TOLLIVER, Ella	1001 18th St., N.E.
VINCENT, Bessie	4614 Foote Street, N.E.
WADE, Pauline	807 East Capitol, N.E.
WALL, Florence	909 M Street, N.W.
WALKER, Emma	607 60th Place, N.E.
WALKER, Nora	1811 H Place, N.E., Apt. #3
WASHINGTON, Adele	1404 Half Street, S.W.
WASHINGTON, William	- - - - -
WEATHERS, Eva M.	1700 Gale St., N.E. #1 399-7239
WHITE, Annie L.	1443 S Street, N.W.
WHITE, Viola	313 Shepherd St., N.W.
WHITT, Bessie	- - - - -
WILLIAMS, Ada C.	2613 13th St., N.W.
WILLIAMS, Lucille	1109 21st Place, N.E., Apt.5
WILLIAMS, Retha	917 D Street, N.E.
WILLIS, Artelia M.	1601 6th Street, N.W.
WILSON, Norma	- - - - -
WOOD, Effie	1413 Que Street, N.W.
WOOD, Elsie M.	- - - - -
WRIGHT, Alfreda F.	1817 Providence St., N.E.

SO BERGMANN'S SAYS

INCREASED BENEFITS COME FROM INCREASED PROFITS

DON'T BE KIDDED ANYMORE!

DON'T BE FOOLED ANYMORE!

Here is Bergmann's record - - - -

In 1962, the company did over THREE MILLION DOLLARS **$3,000,000** business.

That was **$100,000** more than in 1961.

And, in 1961, it did **$300,000** more business than in 1960.

EVERY YEAR BERGMANN'S IS DOING THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS MORE BUSINESS THAN THE YEAR BEFORE.

In 1960 Bergmann's NET INCOME was **$88,000**

In 1961 Bergmann's NET INCOME was **$145,000**



PROFITS! PROFITS!! PROFITS!!!

EVERY YEAR MORE AND MORE PROFITS!!!!

Did Bergmann's share any of these profits with you?

Did you get any increases in wages or better vacation pay in 1961 or 1962 out of those profits?

WHEN THE UNION ARRIVED BERGMANN'S STARTED TO GIVE INCREASES



Since the Union arrived Bergmann's gave additional vacations.

Since the Union arrived Bergmann's raised all employees to $1.25 an hour.

This increase to $1.25 was because of the Federal Law that the AFL-CIO supported and that the Owners Associations - the American Institute of Laundering and The National Institution of Dry Cleaning opposed.

Only through a Union can you GET and KEEP a share of the profits that YOUR labor produces.

Study the figures they tell the real story why you need the Union.

Consider the past and you know you need the Union.

ON WEDNESDAY VOTE YES ☒ FOR THE UNION

AFL-CIO Laundry and Dry Cleaning International Union

oeiu-33-9/19/63

$$36 \overline{)1145000}$$

$$147,2^{\overline{20}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 368 \\ 30 \\ \hline 11\,040 \end{array}$$

SPECIAL EDITION

THE FREEDOM RECALL

Vol. 1, No. 1 MARYLAND CIVIC INTEREST GROUP, 1307 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Md. 21217

SIT-IN STUDENTS CALL FOR ECONOMIC SECURITY AND FREEDOM



THESE STUDENTS ALSO PROTEST ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION OF LAUNDRY WORKERS

DEMAND JOB RIGHTS AND PROGRESSIVE AFL-CIO UNION REPRESENTATION

'Support the efforts of AFL-CIO,' say Civil Rights Groups

The Labor Chairman of the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance recently made a public demand for improvement in the working conditions and pay scale of Baltimore's low wage laundry workers.

THE MORNING SUN of November 24, 1963, in reporting this action said: "The Rev. Marion C. Bascom, Chairman of the Alliance's labor committee, met recently with top AFL-CIO officials in Baltimore to ask for their cooperation. The AFL-CIO is about to begin a mass organizing campaign in the area."

THE AFRO of November 23, 1963, quoted the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance as saying:

"It will resist and advise against any employer's attempts to organize independent plant unions." (Independent unions operating in the city are District 50 and the Teamsters.)

An AFL-CIO news service release, dated December 3, 1963, quotes A. Phillip Randolph, President of the Sleeping Car Porters, as saying:

"The AFL-CIO's civil rights task force, Randolph said, 'is a very splendid invention' which, working through local central bodies, 'will be able to arouse, awaken, inform and advise on the community struggle against bias and form a coalition with church and Negro groups.

"This approach, he said, 'can't fail' because it is based on achieving 'God-given' human rights."

The call of the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance for assistance to laundry workers has been endorsed by:

Woman Power
Baltimore Urban League
Prince Hall Masons
The NAACP
And other important community organizations

The AFL-CIO has formed a Baltimore-Washington Organizing Committee and this committee will remain active in the Laundry Industry so long as there is one unorganized and low-paid laundry worker being exploited by a rapacious employer.

THE AIMS AND ASPIRATIONS OF AFL-CIO

A) To improve wages, hours and working conditions for workers.

B) To achieve equality of opportunity for all workers, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

C) To promote freedom everywhere — and now.

Members of the AFL-CIO have a higher income, work fewer hours, enjoy more protection and benefits such as pensions and vacations and safer working conditions.

Since everybody else wants to help you, are you interested in helping yourself? If so, **sign a card with the AFL-CIO and let's move forward.**

ATTENTION LAUNDRY WORKERS!

How you can help yourselves

If you want to see Laundry Workers get better pay, benefits and conditions:

1. **Speak to your friends**
2. **Attend Organizational Meetings**
3. **Sign the AFL-CIO Card**
4. **Come to the offices of the AFL-CIO, 305 W. Monument Street — Phone 752-5440**

or contact Rev. Marion Bascom, Douglas Memorial Community Church, Lafayette and Madison Avenues, Phone LA 3-1700

November 26, 1963

Hon. Walter Tobriner
President
Board of Commissioners
District Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Commissioner Tobriner:

It has come to our attention that the D.C. Department of Vocational Rehabilitation sends patients to the Benjamin Franklin University as part of their rehabilitation program.

In view of the present Commission's Order of Sept. 17 barring active recruitment by District employees from schools that are segregated, we feel that using District funds to support such schools as the Benjamin Franklin University is totally unacceptable.

We hope that your office will investigate this matter as soon as possible, and notify CORE as to the results of your inquiries.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson,
Chairman, Washington CORE

JWH/st

"Support the efforts of AFL-CIO," say Civil Rights Groups

19 November 1963

I have found that many nonresidents of D.C. are interested in signing a petition in favor of home rule in the District. I feel that a petition campaign of this nature might bring results in Congress.

Please send further information about Home Rule to Miss Rita Kopanic, 1308 21st Street, N.W.

Ellen Tejera

Ellen Tejera

Home Rule Bill

Organizations

Foreman for Democratic Action, Greater Washington Chapter - Mr Louis Clarens, Exec. Director - DE-2-6010

Capitol Hill Community Council, Inc.
Mr Paul L. Beattie, President - LI 7-5192

National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union
Mr. David Carliner, Chairman - ST 3-8715

Equal Rights Representation Committee
Mr. William A. Blaugh - Sec.

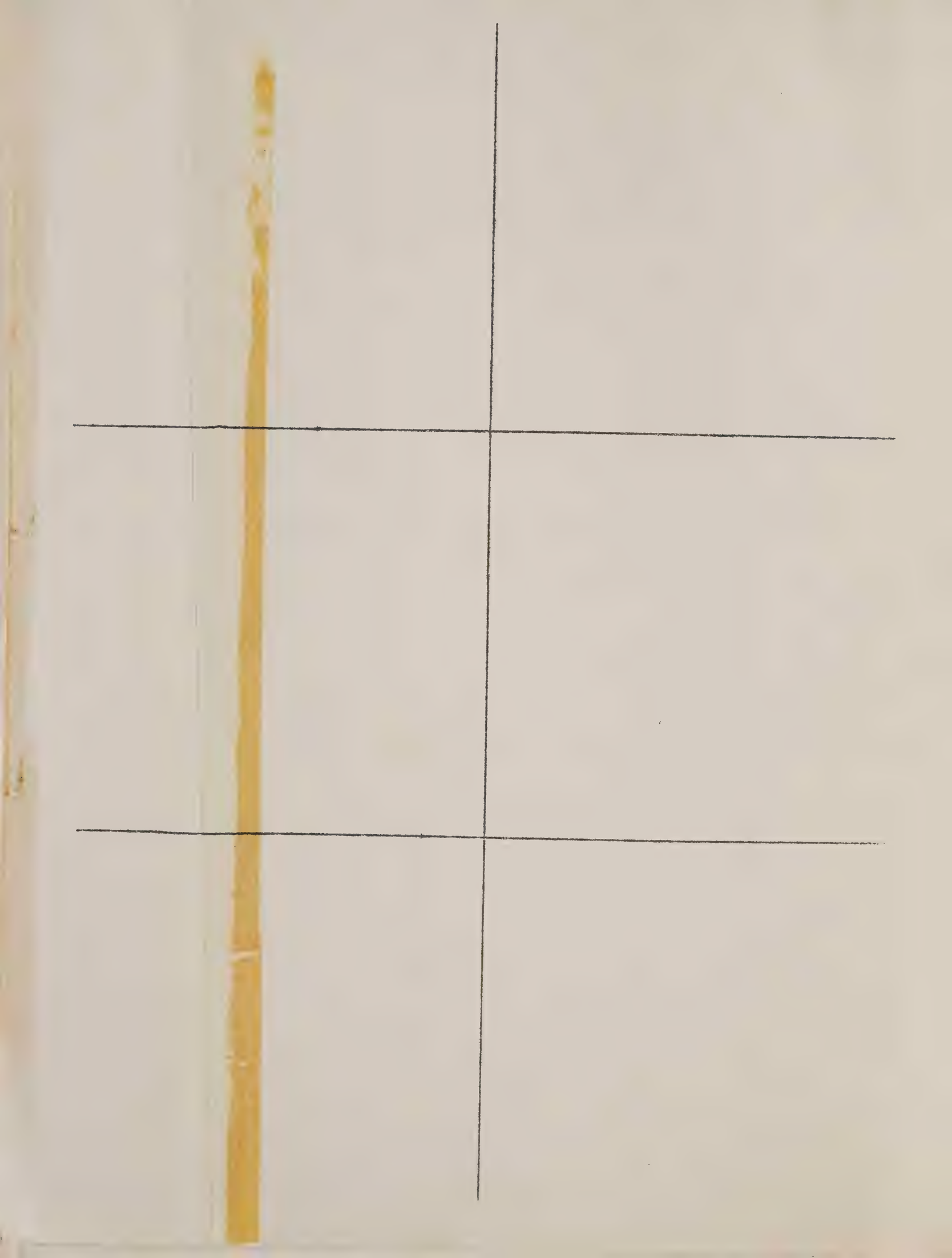
Ad Lows Chart
Mr C. K Rhodes Cap. Chairman, Board of Trustees EM-3-0252
Mrs Eleanor Hewitt, Legislative Chairman, Women's Alliance

National Council of Jewish Women - Mrs Jack Gottsegen EM-3-3737 - 20008

Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc. - RE 7-3044
Mr Richard Lyon Chairman, Board of Directors

American Veterans Committee - RE 3-1455
Mr Chester C. Shaw, Chairman, Legislative Committee, Washington Chapter
Mr Laurence L. Rice, Acting Chairman

Rabbi Horack - Jewish Action Committee
Stanley Frank - 347-2511 or 686 Congress



Issue of flyer - (O.K.)

Don Green 902-3411

Flyer - (5 copies)

NEW. (OK)

Tulsa SE Urban Coal.
343-7392

Council of Churches of Gt. Washington DE 2-3132
Dr. James Clark Brown, Chairman
Anne Bryant Clark WO 6-3500

American Jewish Congress -737-0394

Bureau of the Budget
Edwin B. Stats, Deputy Director

Republican Committee
Mr. Eric L. Shipley, Chairman

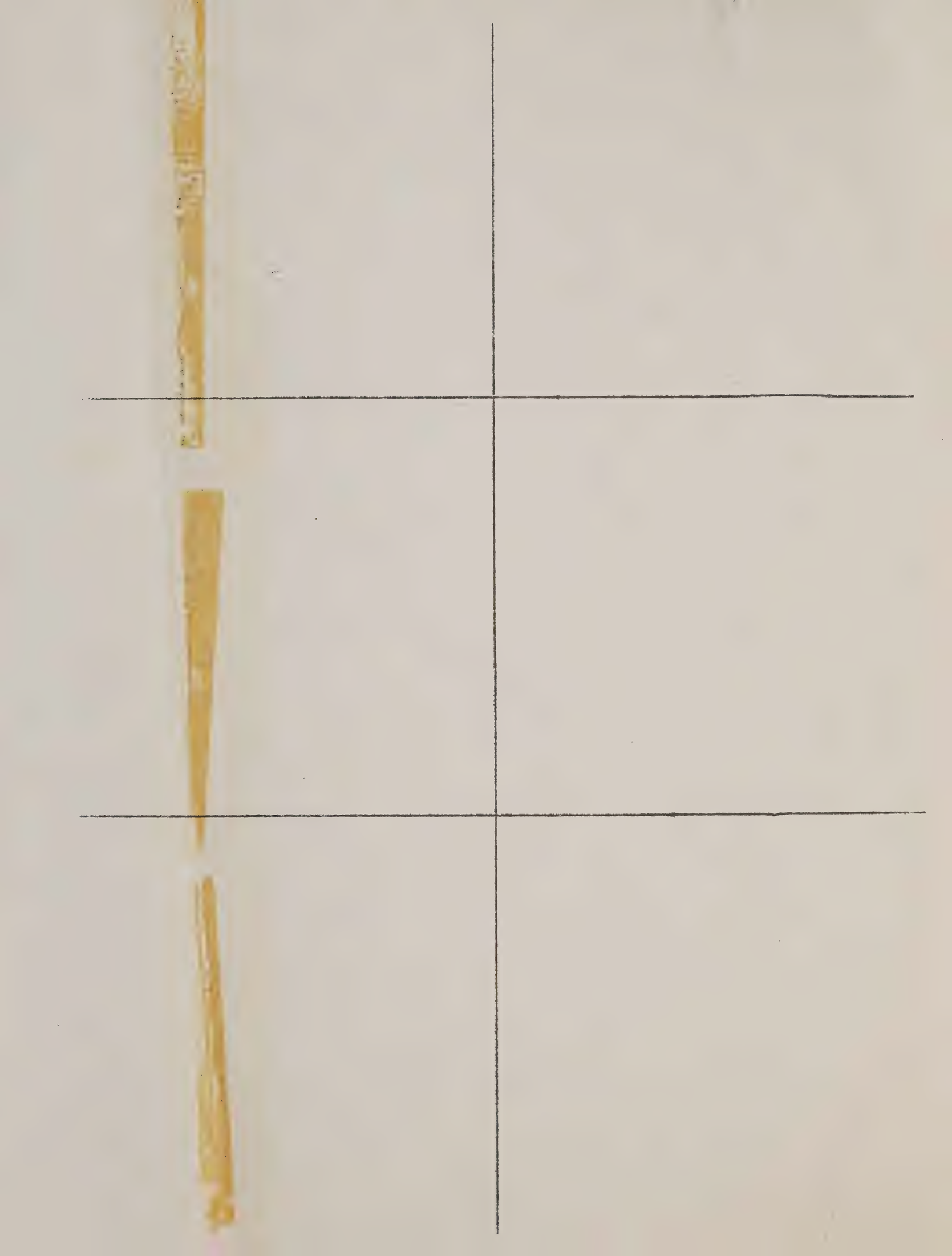
Western High School Student Council OL 6-7272
Mrs. Stanley Fowler 319.2375 TU 7 81,
Senior Patrol Mgr Wilson - 335-5859 ME 5-6000

National Community Relations Advisory Council
2. Mr. Aaron Goldman, Vice Chairman

National Association of Social Workers -
Miss Audrey Hepburn -

national council of negro women Clarke

National Council of Negro Women - CO5-4434
Claudia Cooper

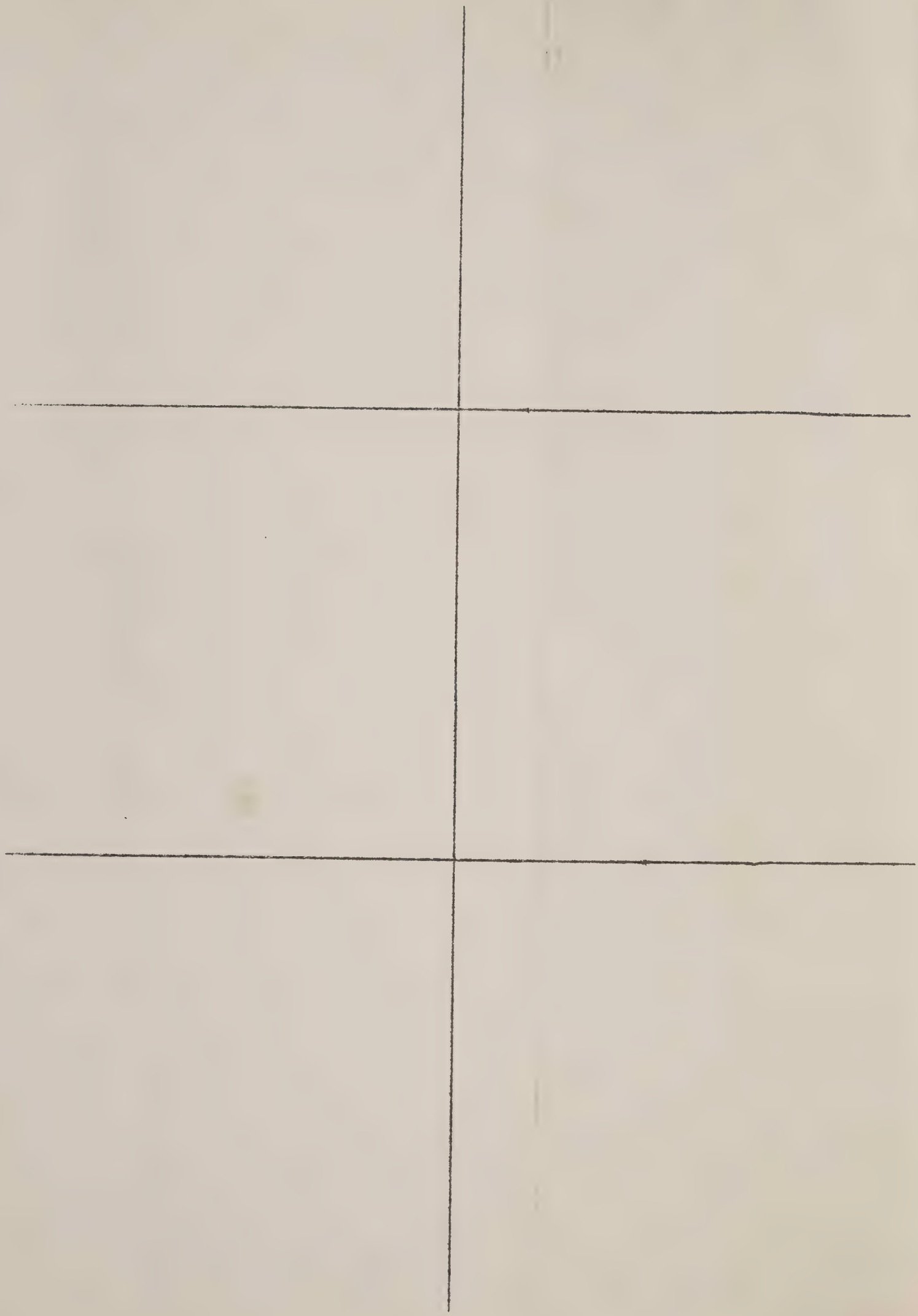


calling back

3.

1318 Vermont Ave.

100



Federal Meetings of Washington AE 2-5772

Mr. Raoul Fabinyi — 966-7835

SouthEast Neighborhood House Nat'l Women's Conf.

Mr. Ralph W. Tabb, Exec. Director

Nat'l Social Chmn.
Mrs. Norman Amlett Chairman
Library Comm. Nat'l Council Negro

National Association of College Women
Mrs. Ida Taylor Legislative Chairman

Interreligious Comm. on Race Relations
No Bishop Smallwood E. Williams Acting chairman

Jewish Community Council of Gt. Washington
No Mr. Isaac Franck, Exc Director Di 7-4628

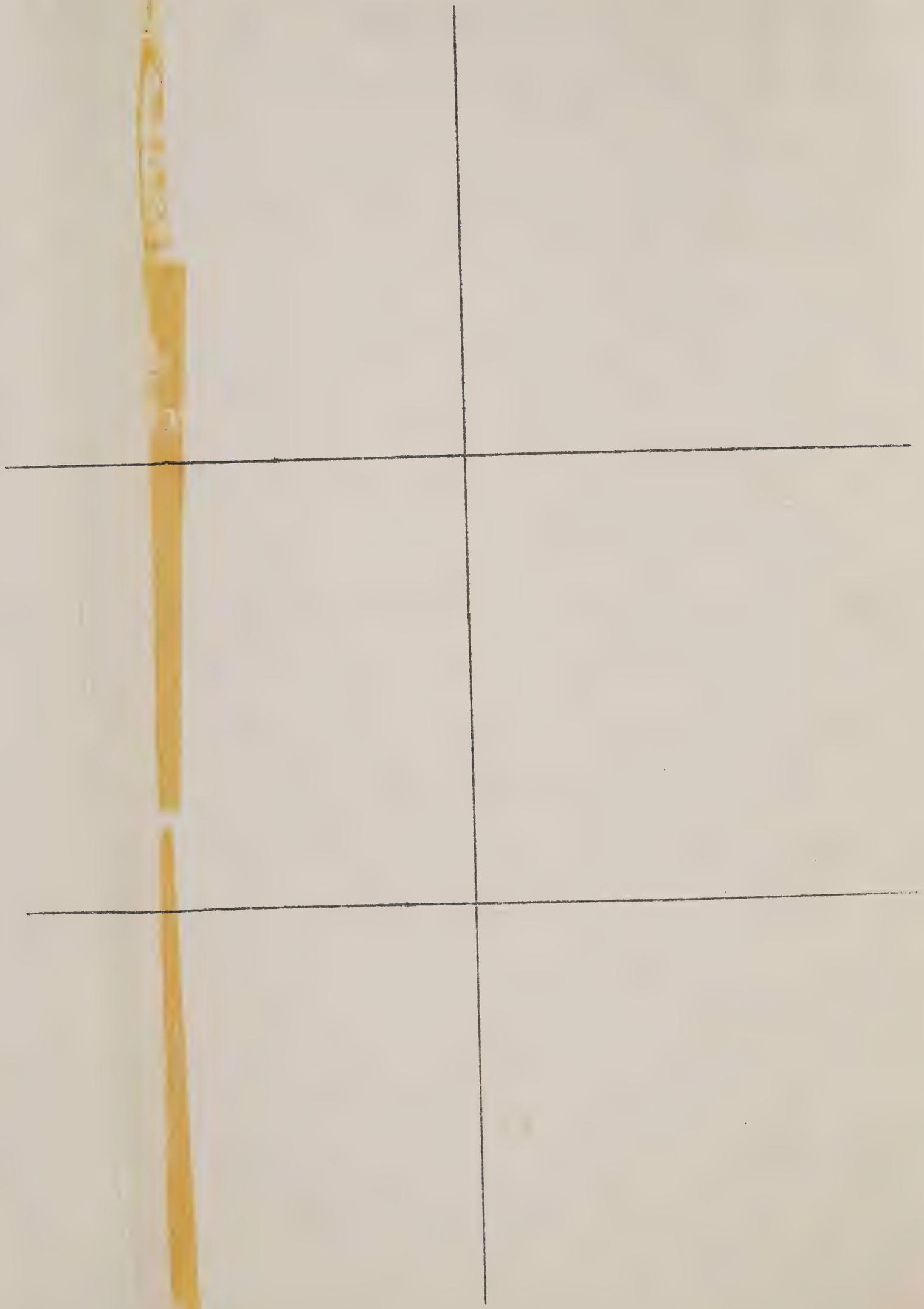
Rock Creek East Neighborhood League Ta 2-5404
Mr. Charles I. Cassell, President Ta 2-6590
343-4946

Mr. Andrew L Easter

Washington Housing + Planning Association
Mr. Reuben Clark, President 296-5800
WO 6-2832

No

National Capital Voters Assoc.
Dr. Lpt Thompson chairman
call Calvin Roland -DO-5279-

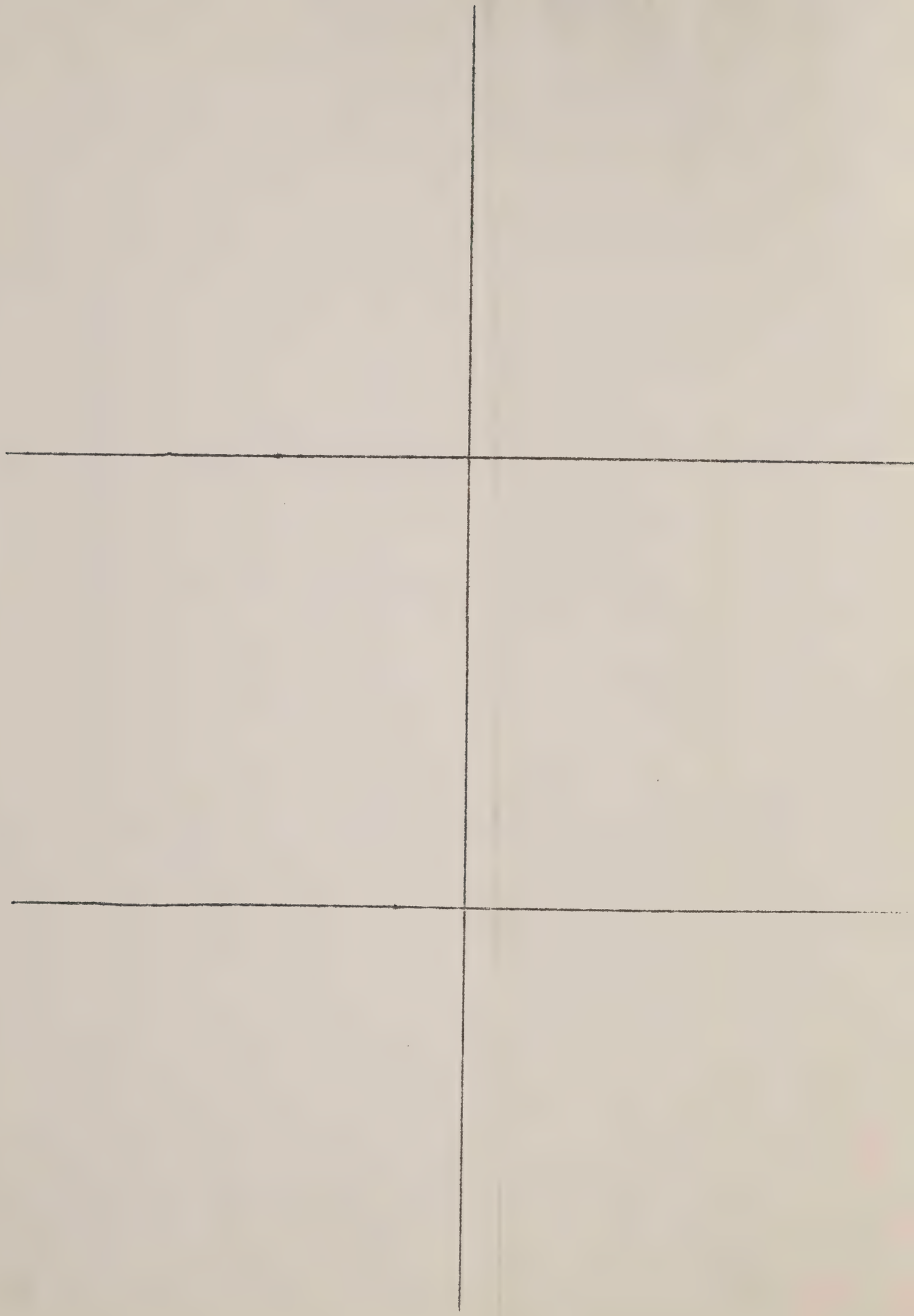


3916 Mc Kinley St. NW
Wash. 20015.
Call about mailing

(OK) send 50

25 active members - send 50 — (OK)

get info on Institute for open-by Pages, not
with K.
(OK)



? SS Posée, Central N.E. Citizens Civic Ass.

Metropolitan Hoadgtrs Board of Trade
Mr. F. Elwood Davis 2nd Vice Pres.
Hon. Frank Sullivan Jr former A.C. Comm.

Federation of Citizen Assns. of the District of Columbia
General Charles Harris, Chairman Suffrage Comm.
W06-4688

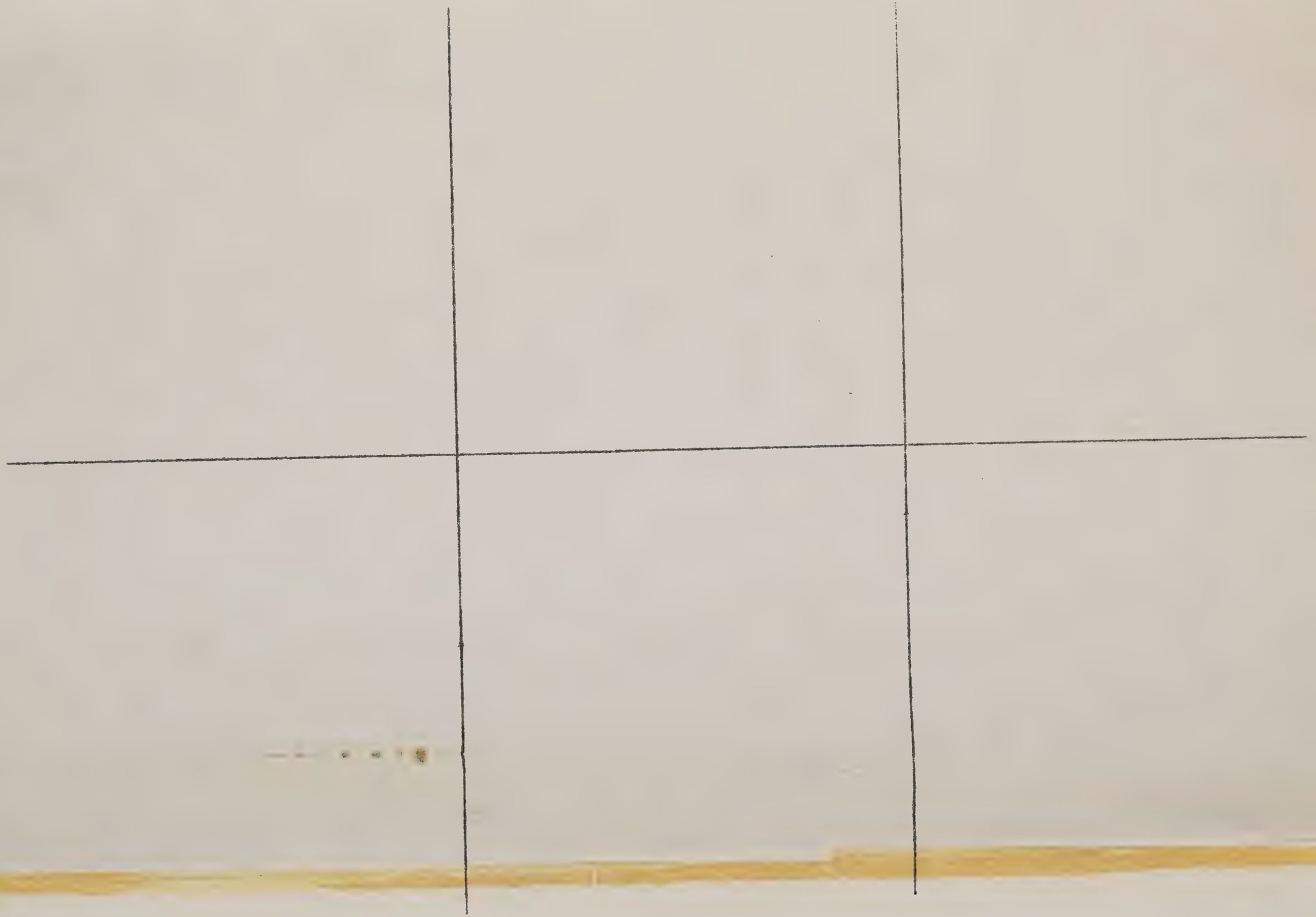
Association of the Oldest Inhabitants of D.C., Land for the Arkansas Ave, Community Association.
Mr. Clifford L. Newell, President

[redacted]

Young Christian Workers, St Paul & Augustine Parish (9K)
Mr. David Palmer, President - 667-2066

Young Christian Workers
Mr. Gerald E. Sieffert, President
Miss Eileen Queenan, Sec

League of Women Voters
Mrs Francis P. Douglas, Congressional Sec
Mrs Fouts - Chairman
Vice Chairman



OK - 100 sheets

Warm
Hot + Dry
MR. T

League of Women Voters of the District of Columbia
Mrs. John L. Hunter, President No. 7-2075

Washington Urban League, Inc. 737-86
Mr. Robert G. McGuire Jr. President
Mr. Walter B. Lewis, Deputy Director

Mount Pleasant Citizens Association
Mrs. Edward B. Morris

Citizens Interracial Council of Metropolitan D.C.
Mrs. Peter N. Sylvester, Exec. Sec'y 338-4017

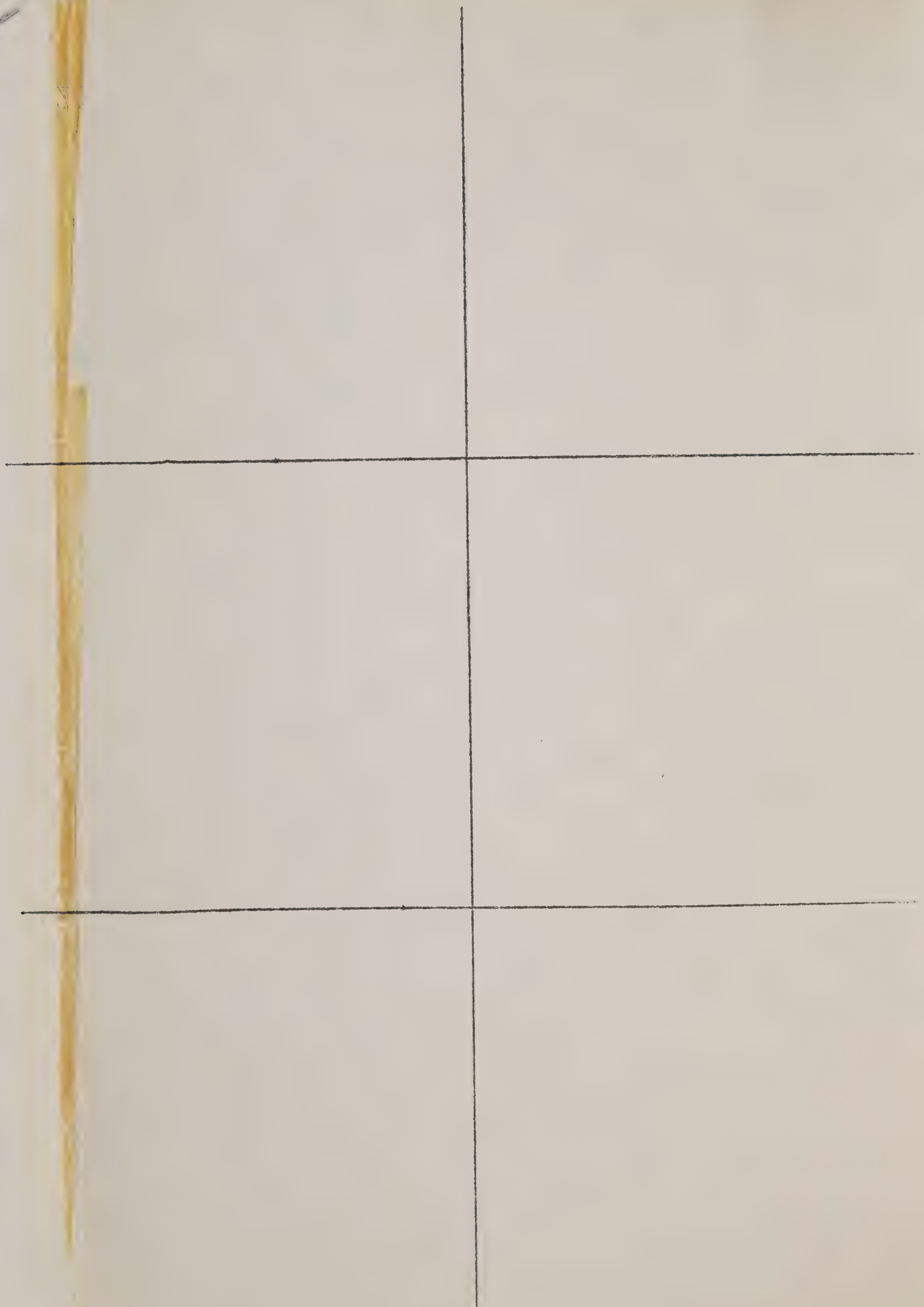
Unitarian Universalist Fellowship for Social Justice
Mrs. Robert E. Jones Exc. Sec't. 543-2254
387-4466

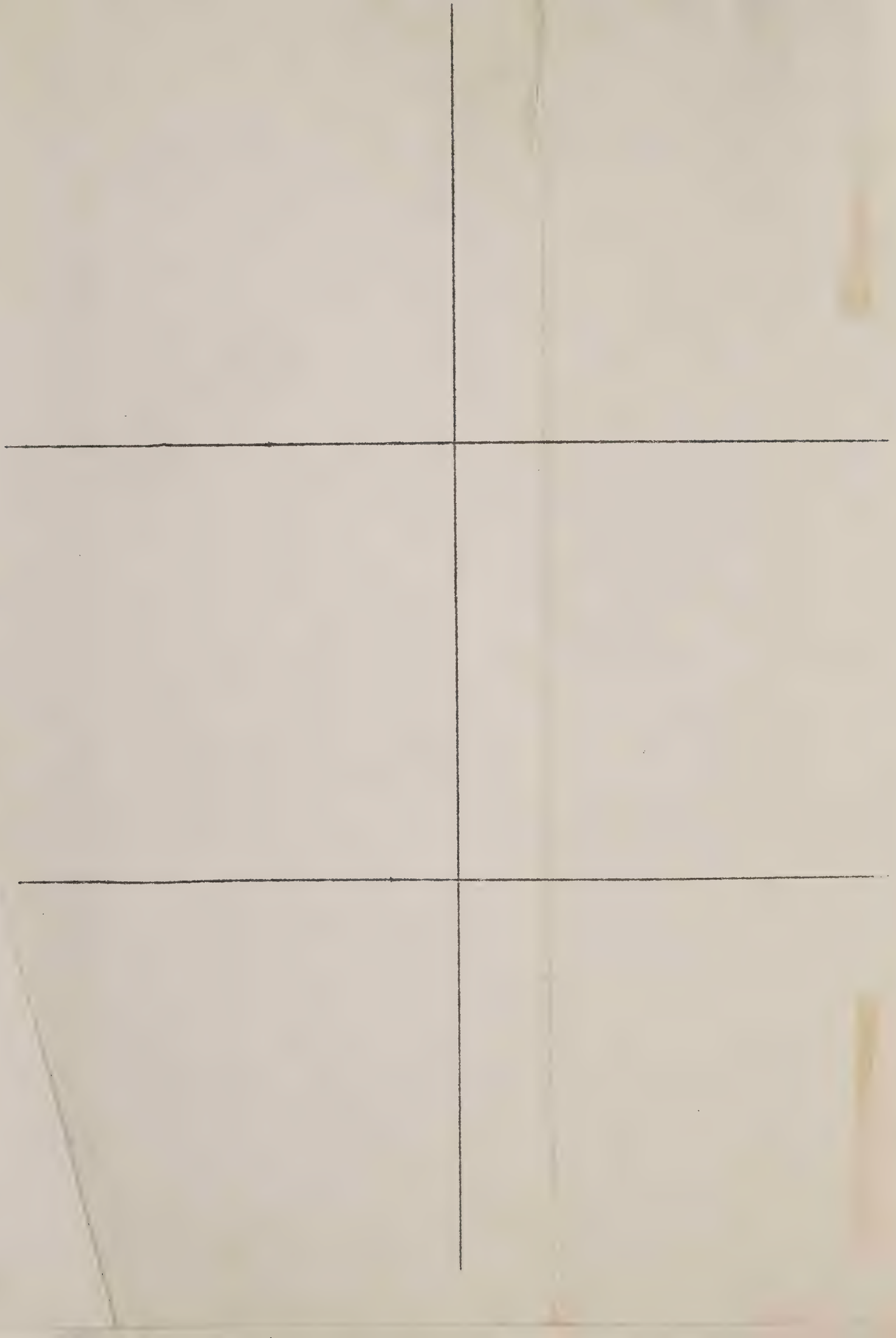
National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People
Mr. E. Franklin Jackson - President

Citizens Committee Mayor & District of Columbia
Mrs. Jean Sykes, President
Mr. Eric Cox Vice President

D.C. Congress of Parents & Teachers EM 3-7724
Mrs. Ella Edwards Chairman, Legislative Committee
4401 Davenport St. N.W.

Democratic Central Comm.
Hon. F. Joseph Donahue - Former Comm.





Bill Perry - Unitarian Universalist Fellowship for Social Justice

Ellis Haworth D.C Congress of Parents + Teachers

Conon
Bayard Clark Washington Cathedral

John Harris S.N.C.C

Stokely Carmichael NAG AFF of SNCC

Richard A. Lyon Pres Wash Home Rule

No
Reuben Clark WPFW

No
Don GREEN ADA
Con Amnico

CHARLES CASSELL - Rock Creek East Neighborhood

RAOUL KULBERG } Friends Social Order
Comm. Wash Fellowship, Hous

November 21, 1963

Mr. Theodore Chandler Jr.
7759 Donnybrook Ct.
Annandale, Va.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Thankyou so much for your note. We are concentrating our petition drive mainly in the District, but would want to encourage your participation in our small but hardy Home Rule Committee.

If you could find the time to call me: 547-2787, we could discuss some of the plans CORE has in relation to Home Rule.

Sincerely yours,

Allen Weinstein
Co-Chairman, Home
Rule Committee, CORE

AW/sr

November 21, 1963

Mr. Theodore Roethke
[illegible]
Annandale, Va.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Thankyou so much for your note. We are concentrating our
activities mainly in the District, but would want to
encourage your participation in our small but hardy
[illegible].

If you could find the time to call us: 547-2787, we could
discuss some of the plans CORE has in relation to Home Rule.

Sincerely yours,

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

Apt. T-6
7759 Donnybrook Ct.
Annandale, Va.
Nov. 15, 1963

Home Rule Now Committee
c/o Washington CORE
1834 9th St.N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Nothing to it! If you'll send me more blanks, I believe I can get them filled out.

I take it from the man who handed me the petition at the Mass Meeting last evening that you are not averse to names from outside the District. I trust this is true, since quite a number of those included hereon are from the suburbs, not the least of whom is me.

In any event, keep up the good work. And if I can be of continued assistance, let me know.

Very truly yours,

Theodore Chandler Jr.

enc.



PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

BOX 211 GREENBELT MARYLAND 474-2157

November 2, 1963

MARVIN A. RAPS
president

ALFRED L. OCHS
vice-president

MRS. JACQUELINE BERKMAN
treasurer

MERYL N. PEARLMAN
recording secretary

KENNETH N. BERKMAN
corresponding secretary

Mr. Julius Hobson
Chairman
Washington, D. C. Chapter
Congress of Racial Equality
4801 Queens Chapel Ter., N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Julius,

I am enclosing a copy of the brochure that we are distributing to solicit organizational sponsorship and support. The name of the sponsoring organization will appear in the flier and other publicity. We are also asking the sponsors to contact other groups in their sphere and to mail out publicity to their membership and others on their mailing lists. Any support you can give to this effort will be deeply appreciated.

Yours in freedom,

Alfred Ochs

Alfred L. Ochs
Vice President
P. G. CORE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

[illegible]

position relative to fair housing policies. The fact that we normally
[illegible] property where such a policy does not prevail certainly does
[illegible] ultimately where we, could recognize [illegible] adopt such a policy relative to property now
[illegible] management.

[illegible] is forthcoming, I would have to concur in Mr. Hobson's
[illegible]

[illegible]

Member of Congress

Congress of Racial Equality
Washington D. C. Chapter
1834 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Julius

November 1963

Enclosed are copies of statements sent to Mr. Childs, Director of the FHA District of Columbia Insurance Office, regarding the sales practices at a federally assisted housing development in Prince Georges County, Maryland. A summary of the content of the statements is given in the enclosed copy of a letter to Mr. Childs.

This case demonstrates two striking problems for which the FHA bears responsibility and which it should take immediate steps to remedy. The first problem is the great difficulty that was involved in identifying the "Heather Haven" development as an FHA assisted development. The second concerns the enormous effort required of private persons, acting without the assistance of the FHA, to employ the provisions of the Executive Order to get a Negro couple a home in this development.

As to the problem of identification, in preparation for an attempted purchase, we had sought unsuccessfully to determine whether or not Heather Haven was covered by Section 101 of the President's Executive Order. An FHA list of all the developments so covered was examined to no avail. Heather Haven was not listed. We collected information describing the development, checked further, and discovered a development, Pleasant Valley Estates, which was located in the same general area as Heather Haven and matched it in other general respects. Still, on entering the development on November 3, we believed, but were not positive that Heather Haven was, indeed, the Pleasant Valley Estates, a development covered by the Order. It was not until I saw the map of the development in the sales office, with the name "Pleasant Valley Estates" in the lower right hand corner, that I was sure. The salesman, Mr. Manning, then told me that Pleasant Valley was the name of the plot but that Heather Haven was the name of the project.

The FHA should require that its records list the developments by all and any names by which they are marked or advertised to the public.

The second problem is more severe. It is clear that the Nelsons would not have been able to apply for an FHA financed house in this development if the following had not been accomplished:

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1) A detailed check, as just discussed, much beyond the inclinations and capabilities of a typical applicant, to discover that Heather Haven is covered by the President's Order under another name, the Pleasant Valley Estates.

2) An elaborate strategy following several well synchronized and executed tests involving 12 persons, who invested over 100 manhours in aiding the Nelsons to apply at Heather Haven.

This is the burden the Executive Order placed on the Nelsons and their associates under its present administration by the FHA. Whether or not their purchase application results in a sale remains to be determined. But it is quite clear that not many Negroes will benefit from the Executive Order as presently administered.

The concern of the Congress of Racial Equality and of the several persons who cooperated in this case does not end with the Nelsons. We wish to ensure that the Executive Order barring discrimination is enforced before the acts of discrimination take place, and that the FHA actively seek to see that the policy of the Executive Order is carried out without ignoring it until an occasional complaint is filed.

Procedures should immediately be devised by the FHA to check up on developments to determine whether they are abiding by the nondiscrimination requirements. It is probable that thousands of potential Negro buyers are still being turned away all over the country while the FHA does nothing to ferret out and prevent violations of its equal housing requirements.

FHA inspectors are employed, as a matter of course, to check compliance with certain structural requirements. The agency does not sit back and wait for a complaint to be filed alleging that a building has collapsed. The same realistic and effective procedures of ensuring compliance must be employed with respect to the requirements of nondiscrimination.

There is no more momentous or urgent requirement in the federal housing requirements than that of nondiscrimination. Careful scrutiny by FHA inspectors to detect structural defects or fire hazards while ignoring the sales practices of the developers is folly. It is not in the FHA office, but in the sales office of developments that the FHA must direct its efforts to detect, penalize, and prevent discriminatory practices.

Yours truly,

Karl D. Gregory

Julius Hobson
Chairman, Washington D.C. CORE

1) A detailed check, as just discussed, each buyout the information and capabilities of a typical applicant, to discover that member is covered by the President's Order under another name, the Pleasant Valley Hotels.

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Congress of Racial Equality
Washington, D. C. Chapter
1834 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

December 1963

Mr. C. E. Childs
Director, D. C. Insurance Office
Federal Housing Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Childs:

Enclosed are the statements of a number of persons, white and Negro, which allege discrimination in the sales and lending practices at the Heather Haven housing development in Prince Georges County, Maryland. This development is operated by the Pleasant Valley Estates, Incorporated, and is financed by Walker & Dunlop, a mortgage firm.

There are two sets of statements describing incidents in two separate phases of alleged discrimination. The first phase involves the efforts of a Negro couple, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nelson, (The Nelsons are the same Negro couple who filed statements of discrimination by the Wilburn Estates in Prince Georges Couty, Maryland. By the time the FHA obtained a promise by the developer of the Wilburn Estates that the Nelsons would be treated on equal terms, the Nelsons had found, and become interested in, the house at Heather Haven, which they are now determined to buy.) to find out whether and on what terms F. H. A. houses were available in this development. The statements indicate that an effort was made to prevent the Nelsons from submitting a contract on such a house.

The second phase concerns the efforts of the same couple to obtain acceptance of the contracts they submitted. The statements, in substance allege the following. There was deliberate delay, and finally acceptance of the contracts was refused on the grounds that the buyers failed to meet acceptable financing requirements, despite the fact that they were told they would qualify with other lending institutions contacted. According to the statements, Walker & Dunlop, the lending institution, not only refused to accept these finance terms, but to date it has failed to say whether it would permit the buyers to use another lending institution to finance the purchase, even though this has been requested and even though it is a common practice to permit such assignments between lending institutions.

In addition, if the enclosed statements are true, the apparently close contact between the seller, Pleasant Valley Estates, and the lending institution, Walker & Dunlop, may indicate that these two companies were acting in collusion to implement the discriminatory policy of this housing development. Thus, when Mr. Nelson first went to the offices of Walker &

Dunlop, he reports that it was known in that office that he was seeking a home in the Heather Haven development, even though he had not yet submitted a contract to the seller. Later, there is indication that Pleasant Valley deliberately delayed its decision whether to accept the contract until after Walker & Dunlop had reached a decision on the finance terms, even though the normal practice is for the buyer to accept the contract subject to subsequent approval of the finance terms. Pleasant Valley then took the position that it would not accept any contract from the Nelsons until they had obtained advance approval of the finance terms from Walker & Dunlop. And Walker & Dunlop indicated that they would finance the purchase for the Nelsons only with a down payment of about $4,000, an amount completely out of line with the Nelsons' qualifications and with what all other financing institutions which were contacted indicated they would require.

The phase I statements allege the following sequence of events:

October 20: The Vogelsangs, a white couple, visited the development and were assisted by a salesman named Mr. Muller. Mr. Muller gave the Vogelsangs full information on available houses and financing, and showed them a chart in the sales office, which indicated by letters ("VA," "FHA") marked in the lots whether federal financing was available. Red tacks on the chart indicated houses which were sold, white tacks indicated houses still available, and silver tacks were unexplained. The chart indicated at least seven houses available under FHA financing.

October 27: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nelson, a Negro couple, visited the development in response to a newspaper ad. They were accompanied by Mrs. Louisa Stone (white). Mr. Muller, the same salesman who was able to help the Vogelsangs, said that he was only part-time, that he did not know whether FHA houses were available in the development, that he could not furnish much information, but that the down payments in homes in the development ranged from one to three thousand dollars.

October 28: Mrs. Sibley Schwenger (white) visited the development and was told by a salesman named Mr. Burke, and shown on the sales office chart, that several FHA financed houses were available.

October 29: Mrs. Nelson returned to the development with Mrs. Randall Thompson (white). Another salesman, Mr. Manning, definitely stated that no FHA financed houses were available.

October 30: Mrs. Schwenger returned to the development. Mr. Burke again showed her the development chart showing at least seven FHA financed houses available. Mr. Burke volunteered the information that the company did not want Negroes in the development.

November 3: Mrs. Schwenger returned to the development with a white friend. They were assisted by Mr. Manning. Mr. Manning identified at least four houses on the chart that were still available under FHA financing. Mrs. Schwenger expressed interest in a house for her son and daughter-in-law.

At that time the Nelsons drove up with Mr. Karl Gregory (Negro), then Chairman of the Housing Committee of C.O.R.E., and Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Bowman (white). Mr. Manning left Mrs. Schwenger outside the sales office and entered the sales office with Mr. Gregory, the Nelsons and the Bowmans. The N

The Nelsons again said they would like to buy a house with FHA financing. Mr. Manning stated that no FHA financed houses were available in the development. Mr. Manning was then contradicted by the first couple to arrive, who standing in the doorway, stated that Manning had said just moments before that several such houses were available. Manning denied having uttered this and said that the only one which had been available had been committed to Mrs. Schwenger. Mrs. Schwenger then said that she did not feel she had any claim on the house and that the Nelsons should have it if they wanted it.

After some further evasiveness, the Nelsons were finally permitted to submit an application to purchase a house. They were told to call back the next day concerning a contract to purchase a house.

PHASE II

November 4: Mrs. Nelson telephone and was told by Mr. Manning that the contract was not ready because no secretary was available to type it.

November 5: Mrs. Nelson was given the contracts, and took them with her.

November 6: Mr. Nelson applied to Walker & Dunlop for a credit check and to see if he qualified to purchase a $17,440 home on a 30 year mortgage with a down payment of $800.

November 9: Mr. Temple, attorney for the Nelsons, delivered a contract and a check for $300 to Mr. Manning.

November 11: Mr. Manning at first refused to submit the contract to Mr. Ryan on the grounds there were not enough copies.

November 14: Mr. Ryan said the contract was not acceptable because it had been changed to provide delivery in 45 days, Mr. Temple agreed to change it to delivery "as soon as possible," and resubmitted the contract

November 18: Mr. Ryan said the contracts was delivered to Mr. Xavier Aragona of Pleasant Valley Estates, on Friday, November 15. Mr. Aragona, when contacted, said he knew nothing of the contract and would not get to looking at the contracts until November 22nd.

November 20: Mr. Nelson was told by Mr. Kraemer, of Walker & Dunlop, that he failed to qualify for financing by Walker & Dunlop.

November 22: Mr. Aragona said that Pleasant Valley would not accept the contract because they had been advised by Walker & Dunlop that the Nelsons had been rejected on the finance terms.

November 22 - December 10: Attempts by Mr. Temple to negotiate with Pleasant Valley did not resolve the problem.

December 11: The Nelsons delivered another contract to Pleasant Valley, with improved finance terms in the same range of acceptability indicated by three other lending institutions.

Pleasant Valley and Walker & Dunlop were asked to either accept the contract or to permit another lending institution to finance the purchase. However, to the present time they have failed to give an answer.

It seems apparent, if the enclosed statements are true, that there has been a determined effort to avoid, or at least to delay as long as possible, a purchase of a home by the Nelsons. We believe that the enormous and persistent effort by the Nelsons to purchase this house can be successful only if the F.H.A. takes immediate action.

In addition, this is one of the first cases charging discrimination by a lending institution. This is the greatest potential escape hatch and loop hole in the President's Executive Order banning discrimination in federally assisted housing. If the F.H.A. is lax, it will always be simple to attribute a denial of housing to Negroes to the "conservative financial policy" of the particular lending institution, or to some "rule-of-thumb" of the trade, which is honored more in the breach than in the observance. But if the F.H.A. takes a realistic and firm position against the kinds of practices which are alleged in this case, the lending institutions and housing developers will realize that the Executive Order means what it says: that federally assisted housing will be available to all, regardless of race, and that discriminatory practices, whether by open and defiant policy or by subterfuge and sophisticated methods of denial, will not be tolerated.

We implore quick and definitive action in this case.

Yours truly,

Julius Hobson

Tom Floss

FILE Housing FHA

Congress of Racial Equality
Washington D. C. Chapter
1834 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

November 1963

Mr. C. E. Childs
Director, D. C. Insurance Office
Federal Housing Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Childs:

Enclosed are the statements of several persons, white and Negro, which allege discriminatory sales practices at the Heather Haven housing development in Prince Georges County, Maryland, operated by the Pleasant Valley Estates, Incorporated, a builder with FHA commitments.

The statements allege the following sequence of events:

October 20: The Vogelsangs, a white couple, visited the development and were assisted by a salesman named Mr. Mueller. Mr. Mueller gave the Vogelsangs full information on available houses and financing, and showed them a chart in the sales office, which indicated by letters ("VA," "FHA") marked in the lots whether federal financing was available. Red tacks on the chart indicated houses which were sold, white tacks indicated houses still available, and silver tacks were unexplained. The chart indicated at least seven houses available under FHA financing.

October 27: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nelson,* a Negro couple, visited the development in response to a newspaper ad. They were accompanied by Mrs. Louise Stone (white). Mr. Mueller, the same salesman who was able to help the Vogelsangs, said that he was only part-time, that he did not know whether FHA houses were available in the development, that he could not furnish such information, but that the down payments in homes in the development ranged from one to three thousand dollars.

October 28: Mrs. Sibley Schwenger (white) visited the development and was told by a salesman named Mr. Burke, and shown on the sales office chart, that several FHA financed houses were available.

October 29: Mrs. Nelson returned to the development with Mrs. Randall Thompson (white). Another salesman, Mr. Manning, definitely stated that no FHA financed houses were available.

October 30: Mrs. Schwenger returned to the development. Mr. Burke again showed her the development chart showing at least seven FHA financed houses available. Mr. Burke volunteered the information that the company did not want Negroes in the development.

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* The Nelsons are the same Negro couple who filed statements of discrimination by the Wilburn Estates in Prince Georges County, Maryland. By the time the FHA finally obtained a promise by the developer of the Wilburn Estates that the Nelsons would be treated on equal terms, the Nelsons had found, and became interested in, the house at Heather Haven, which they are now determined to buy.

November 3: Mrs. Schwenger returned to the development with a white friend. They were assisted by Mr. Manning. Mr. Manning identified at least four houses on the chart that were still available under FHA financing. Mrs. Schwenger expressed interest in a house for her son and daughter-in-law.

At that time the Nelsons drove up with Mr. Karl Gregory (Negro), then Chairman of the Housing Committee of C.O.R.E., and Mrs. and Mrs. Bruce Bowman (white). Mr. Manning left Mrs. Schwenger outside the sales office and entered the sales office with Mr. Gregory, the Nelsons and the Bowmans. The Nelsons again said they would like to buy a house with FHA financing. Mr. Manning stated that no FHA financed houses were available in the development. Mr. Manning was then contradicted by the first couple to arrive who, standing in the doorway, stated that Manning had said just moments before that several such houses were available. Manning denied having uttered this and said that the only one which had been available had been committed to Mrs. Schwenger. Mrs. Schwenger then said that she did not feel she had any claim on the house and that the Nelsons should have it if they wanted it.

Subsequently the Nelsons were permitted to submit a contract for an FHA financed house in the development. At present, negotiations to purchase this house are still being conducted. However, it seems quite clear that, according to the enclosed statements, the Nelsons would never have been permitted to submit a contract for a house with FHA financing if they had not been extensively assisted by white persons in determining that such houses were available in the development.

We believe that the enclosed statements, if true, indicate such a wanton disregard of the FHA equal housing requirements, that it is clear this developer never took steps to ensure compliance. This also means that the District of Columbia Regional Insuring Office of FHA made no effort, either before or after it approved the FHA commitments, to determine whether the developer had attempted to comply with the Executive Order on housing.

We urge that prompt action be taken to determine whether there was a discriminatory practice in this case and to assure that it will not be repeated again — in this development or in any other development within the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia Insuring Office.

Yours truly,

Karl Gregory

Julius Hobson
Chairman
Washington D.C. Chapter,
Congress of Racial Equality

PLEASE 1:

Statements concerning the efforts of the Negroes to find out whether and on what terms FHA houses were available in the development.

STATEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. CHARLES NELSON (NEGRO) ON SALES PRACTICES AT THE HEATHER HAVEN DEVELOPMENT (PLEASANT VALLEY ESTATES) IN PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Our names are Charles E. Nelson and Susanne Nelson. We live at 1750 Jennings Road, N. E., Washington, 20002, D. C. We have lived in Washington since 1944, and at our present address for 10 years.

We have been considering moving for several years. Since our present home is small and we expect the rent to go up, we thought we would buy a home. We looked in many areas and called numerous places but we always found that either the price would go up, or the house was suddenly "sold", or when we gave our phone number nobody would call back, when the people found us to be Negroes.

We would not have been able to buy this house had it not been for Mr. Karl Gregory of C.O.R.E. and all of our friends from fair housing organizations.

On October 19, 1963 we saw an ad in the Washington Post advertising houses for sale in Heather Haven. Sunday October 27th we and a friend, Mrs. Stone, went out to see the homes of Heather Haven. We talked to a salesman named Mr. Mueller. Mr. Mueller said he didn't know what homes were for sale under FHA. He said he was a part-time salesman.

On October 28th Mrs. Schwenger and Mrs. Thompson went with us to the homes and Mrs. Schwenger went alone and talked to a salesman named Mr. Burke. He informed her that he had several homes for sale under FHA. Mrs. Schwenger returned to the car and I (Mrs. Nelson) and Mrs. Thompson immediately returned to the development but the salesman had left.

On Tuesday October 29 I (Mrs. Nelson) and Mrs. Thompson returned to the development and talked with a salesman named Mr. Manning, and he informed us he had no houses for sale under FHA but said there were two houses for sale under Conventional financing that we could purchase.

On November 3rd Mrs. Schwenger went to the development first and inquired about the houses. A half hour later we, together with Mr. and Mrs. Bowman and Mr. Karl Gregory, went to the development. We then saw Mr. Manning again. We asked him again if he had any homes for sale under FHA. His reply was again no. He was contradicted by the white couple who preceded us to the development, who said to Mr. Manning, "You just told us you had several houses for sale under FHA."

The couple pointed out from the map the two houses that were for sale under FHA. Mr. Manning denied their statement and said the only house he had for sale was for Mrs. Schwenger. Mrs. Schwenger said since her son hasn't seen the house she was willing for us to have the house that she was interested in, which was located at 7008, lot 7, block B. Mr. Manning said we could meet him at the office at 4301 Silver Hill Road, Suitland, Maryland, and he would check because he wasn't sure that the house actually was under FHA, as he had told Mrs. Schwenger.

always found that either the price would go up, or the house was suddenly "sold", or when we gave our phone number nobody would call back, when the people found us to be Negroes.

We went to the office immediately and arrived at 4:45 p.m. and waited and Mr. Manning came at 5:00 p.m. Shortly after Mr. Ryan appeared with a secretary. Mr. Ryan said, where is the contract. Mr. Manning's reply was, "Mr. Ryan, you don't mean a contract. You mean an 'application'." Mr. Ryan said, "Come to the rear office," and asked for a $50 deposit. He asked if our income exceeded $6,500. Our answer was yes. We asked him was this house finished as the Bob Hoy model home? His reply was yes.

November 23, 1963

Charles H. Nelson

Charles H. Nelson

Susan

~~Suzanne~~ Nelson

1750 Manning rd NE

STATEMENT OF DR. KARL GREGORY ON SALES PRACTICES AT THE HEATHER HAVEN DEVELOPMENT (PLEASANT VALLEY ESTATES) IN PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MARYLAND.

On November 3, 1963, at about 4 p.m. I accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nelson to the Heather Haven development, pursuant to their request for my assistance in their effort to obtain a house there.

We went to the development, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Bowman. Mr. Bowman is chairman of a committee to organize a fair housing unit in Prince Georges County.

Our visit was part of an effort by the Congress of Racial Equality to help the Nelsons to purchase a house in the development after they had been told on several occasions that no FHA financed houses were available there, but white persons had been told that such houses were available.

As we exited from my car, we saw a salesman, later identified as Mr. Manning, talking to a white couple, whom we knew to be Mrs. Schwenger and one of her friends.

The Nelsons, Bowmans and I entered the sales office and were joined by the salesman. Mr. Nelson asked if he could buy a house of the Bob Roy model. The salesman replied that two such houses were available, but only on conventional financing. He said no houses were available on FHA commitments. The white couple, arriving first, entered the sales office, itself a model home, in time to hear the Nelsons being told by the salesman that there were no FHA committed houses available, and quoted Mr. Manning as saying a few moments before that several houses were available with FHA commitments. The salesman denied having given this information.

It was then said that Mr. Manning had taken the white couple arriving first at the development to the basement of the sales office, and had shown them the map, on which were plotted several FHA committed Bob Roy houses. The group went to the basement and were shown by Mrs. Schwenger the specific houses on the map which she reported being told were federally assisted. The houses were all marked visibly, FHA, in large letters. They had pins of several colors plotted on the map, one by each house, red pins indicating sold, and silver and white pins indicating unsold houses.

Mrs. Schwenger also identified a Bob Roy house on the map. She also said that she understood the salesman as saying other Bob Roys were available on FHA commitments. The salesman again uttered a denial.

Mr. Manning first explained that there was only one FHA financed house, the one promised to Mrs. Schwenger, and that one was available only because of a cancellation of an earlier buyer's application.

Mrs. Schwenger then offered to waive any first choice she may have had to the house in favor of the Nelsons.

The salesman then explained that the house was not really available on an FHA commitment. It was available on conventional financing only. However, he said he had suggested to Mrs. Schwenger that the firm could put in an application for FHA financing.

Mr. Nelson again offered to buy a house on this, the third trip of at least one member of the family for the same purpose. The salesman replied that he could not sell houses there. His function was only to give information. After requesting how a buyer buys a house, we were told we would have to go to the sales office of the Ryan Realty Company. The salesman said the office would be open until 5:00 p.m. Mr. Manning then left us to take care of someone else, and said he would meet us at the Ryan Realty Office.

We arrived at the Ryan Realty Office at 4301 Silver Hill Road at 4:40 p.m. and found it closed. Slightly after 5:00 p.m., Mr. Ryan and Mr. Manning came and opened the office.

Upon entering, Mr. Ryan said to his secretary, who also accompanied him, "Get a sales contract and bring the Nelsons to the back." Mr. Manning interjected something to the effect, "You mean an application rather than a contract, don't you?" The Nelsons and I went to the back-room where the Nelsons completed the application blank, answered routine questions to indicate they met the initial credit standards, and placed a deposit on the house. They were promised delivery in 45 to 60 days, pending a credit investigation. Mr. Ryan stated, in response to my question, that the house in which the Nelsons were interested was currently available on an FHA commitment. Mr. Ryan also told Mr. Nelson he could pick up his contract on the next day.

I asked Mr. Ryan how many more houses in the development were available with FHA commitments. The reply, given after checking with the salesman, was "Two".

November 24 1963

Karl D. Gregory

STATEMENT OF MRS. AIELLI E. [redacted] (WHITE) ON SALES EFFORTS AT THE HEATHER HAVEN DEVELOPMENT (PLEASANT VALLEY ESTATES) IN PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MARYLAND.

On Tuesday October 28 I made an appointment by phone to look at a new home in the Heather Haven development of the Lynn Company Realtors. A Mr. Burke agreed to meet me at the development at 4:00 that afternoon and described how to get there.

I met Mr. Burke at 4:20 and was shown two houses, — the model Rob Roy at $17,340 and the Doune model at $16,990. He showed me a chart (on the wall of the basement office in the model home) where the houses already sold were marked with red thumb tacks. Those still available were marked by white tacks. He pointed out at least four still available and financed by FHA. Two backed on woodland, which he said would become park, and would be completed last — perhaps in a month's time. Two were up the hill across the street from the office.

I told Mr. Burke that I rather liked the houses and would discuss them with my son and daughter-in-law who were looking for a home of this sort. He gave me a brochure containing pertinent information about the development — house plans, pictures, financing information etc. I left at about 4:30.

On Wednesday October 30 I made an appointment with Mr. Burke to bring my daughter-in-law with me to see the houses in Heather Haven. Mr. Burke met us there at 3:45, drove us through the development and then showed us on the chart the houses still available under the FHA financing plan. There were at least seven or eight of the Rob Roy type still available under the FHA financing plan.

In the course of our conversations, Mr. Burke volunteered that the company did not want any Negroes in the development. He added that even Mr. Kennedy would not want to live next to Negroes, although he wants other people to. He then said that he himself had no particular prejudice.

We asked if it was possible to hold a house till the week-end when my son could see it. Mr. Burke said that if it were his decision he would gladly do this, but that the company would not let him do it.

On Sunday November 3 I, accompanied by a friend, looked at the Heather Haven homes. Mr. Manning, one of the salesmen, showed us the two model homes. He then pointed out to us at least four Rob Roy homes which he definitely and clearly stated were still available under FHA financing. These were the same four that Mr. Burke had indicated.

As we walked back to the model house, five people got out of a car and approached the model house. Three were Negroes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nelson, and Mr. Earl Gregory, and two were whites, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Bowman. Manning said, "What do you think of that — white people and Negroes coming together to look at a house?" We were silent. "Well," he continued. "Doesn't it seem rather peculiar to you?" and added, "Well, I guess it has got to come to that some time."

Mr. Manning then left us to meet the approaching group. Mr. Manning was overheard telling the Negroes that there were no FHA houses available. It was pointed out that Mr. Manning had just told us that there were houses available. Manning then said that the only one was the one they had promised to hold for me, Mrs. Schwenger. Mr. Gregory then asked me if I would withdraw my "option" in favor of the Negro family. I said that inasmuch as my son had not even seen the house yet, the Negro couple could have it if they wanted it.

Mr. Manning then said that the Nelsons would have to go to the realty office to handle this matter, and when asked pointblank if they would really sell the house to the Nelsons he said yes, but they would have to consult the official company chart in the office. He said the office was open till 5:00. All of us departed, with the second group going to the sales office.

November 25, 1963

Sibley M. Schwenger

Sibley M. Schwenger (Mrs.R.B.S.)

STATEMENT OF MR. BRUCE BOWMAN (WHITE) IN AREA DIRECTOR AT THE HEATHER HAVEN DEVELOPMENT (PLEASANT VALLEY ESTATES) IN PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MARYLAND.

On November 3

~~Today~~ Mrs. Bowman and I met Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nelson at their home and drove with them in Dr. Karl Gregory's car to Heather Haven. The Nelsons had been there before seeking to purchase a house but had been told no FHA houses were available for sale.

At Heather Haven we, the Nelsons, and Dr. Gregory went into the model home at 409 71st Avenue. The salesman, Mr. Manning, recognized Mrs. Nelson and, in response to queries, said that no FHA houses were available.

At this point a white couple came through the open doorway (we were all clustered in the split foyer and entrance of 409) and said, "That wasn't what you told us less than 20 minutes ago."

Dr. Gregory identified himself and we all moved to the plots posted on the basement office wall of 409 and labelled Pleasant Valley. Here we discussed with Mr. Manning which houses had been accepted by FHA and VA and which were on conventional terms. An argument ensued in which it developed that an FHA house was being "held" for Mrs. Schwenger (in spite of a policy to hold no houses without a deposit). Mrs. Schwenger, hearing of the Nelsons' previous visits, said that the Nelsons should have first chance at the house and she was willing to defer to them.

In an attempt to make a deposit and sign an application Mr. Manning said he could do no business there — that all sales were concluded at the Ryan Realty Company at 4301 Silver Hill Road, Suitland. Also he was not "sure" that the house in question was FHA insured but would have to look it up on a certain form at the office.

The other couple drove away while Mr. Nelson, Dr. Gregory and I drove to the office, arriving at 4:40 p.m. The office was closed but we waited until about 5 p.m. when Mr. Manning arrived to open the office. Shortly thereafter Mr. Ryan arrived. The Nelsons and Dr. Gregory went into an office with Mr. Manning and Mr. Ryan to conclude the application. Mrs. Bowman and I remained in the outer office.

November 27, 1963

Bruce Bowman

Bruce Bowman
1423 Laurel Hill Road
Greenbelt, Maryland
474-6468

Yours truly,

[illegible]

474-6468

STATEMENT OF MRS. LOUISA STONE (WHITE) ON SALES PRACTICES AT THE HEATHER HAVEN DEVELOPMENT (PLEASANT VALLEY ESTATES) IN PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MARYLAND.

On Sunday, October 27th, I accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nelson (Negroes) on a visit to Heather Haven, a housing development, where they had previously seen a house that they were interested in buying. On our arrival, Mr. Mueller, a salesman, took us into the office where a large map was hanging on the wall. He said he was unfamiliar with the meaning of the map as he was not the regular agent and was only holding the fort for the "real" agent who was presumably due at any time. His first statement was that he thought there were no houses available under FHA, but there were houses that could be bought with a conventional loan. The map itself showed the plots in the area with red thumb tacks to designate those homes that had been sold, white ones to show the unsold homes, and silver tacks that Mr. Mueller said he did not know the meaning of. Several of the plots shown with silver thumb tacks were marked "FHA" but since Mr. Mueller couldn't say what these tacks meant, he couldn't say that these homes were available.

The Nelsons then suggested that we look at some of the other homes. Mr. Mueller said that all the houses looked alike and why bother. He told us that the down payment on the FHA homes (including closing cost) was $1,000 and on the homes with conventional loans, $2,000 to $3,000, that the homes could be available in about 45 days, that it would take one or two days to clear the papers. Since his information seemed so limited, we asked him how we could find out more definite information about availability of houses with FHA loans. He suggested contacting the office on Monday or coming back to the site on Monday between 3 and 6 p.m. when the "regular" salesman would be there.

The impression was that Mr. Mueller was trying to discourage the possibility of a sale. We left his office and on our own wandered over to inspect one of the completed houses that was open. Shortly thereafter, we left the development.

November 1963

Louisa Stone

Louisa Stone

11/26/63

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STATEMENT OF MRS. RANDALL L. THOMPSON (WHITE) ON SALES PRACTICES AT THE GREATER GAYLE DEVELOPMENT (PLEASANT VALLEY ESTATES) IN PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MARYLAND.

On Tuesday October 29, 1963, I phoned the office of Ryan Company Realtors for an afternoon appointment to see and talk about the houses at Heather Haven, a subdivision under construction in Prince Georges County, Maryland. My call was turned to Mr. Manning, in charge of sales, with whom I made an appointment for 3:30 p.m.

Mrs. Charles H. Nelson met me en route, and we proceeded in my car to the sales office at Heather Haven.

I introduced Mrs. Nelson and myself to Mr. Manning, saying we had seen the houses previously and were interested in knowing more about them. We were told that only two (2) houses in the subdivision were unsold, and these were financed by conventional mortgages. Mr. Manning said the Nelsons could buy one of these. Both of us asked questions, but the reply was always that no FHA or VA financed house was available.

November 25, 1963

Mrs. Randall L. Thompson
5306 McKinley Street
Bethesda, Maryland 20014
Phone 654-3308

STATEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. FRED VOGELSANG (WHITE) ON SALES PRACTICES AT THE HEATHER HAVEN DEVELOPMENT (PLEASANT VALLEY ESTATES) IN PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Inquiring about buying a house at Heather Haven, on October 20, we were given the following information by the salesman on duty, Mr. Mueller:

> Both of the two models in the development were available to us, according to financing terms on an official handout.
>
> Either model could be financed via FHA, which was our choice. However, not every house was available under FHA mortgage insurance: each house was designated for either FHA, VA, or conventional mortgage financing, and to finance under FHA, we would have to select a house that was so designated.

We were invited to inspect the map of the entire development in the sales office, which showed every lot. Lots on which VA or FHA financing was available had these letters written on them. Houses sold were indicated by a red thumb tack, those available by a white one. There were also silver tacks which he could not explain. It was clear from the map that both models were still available under FHA on that day. At least seven houses, without red thumb tacks indicating they were still available, had "FHA" written on them.

A $50 deposit would hold any house we chose and would apply against down payment.

Full down payment would be due when the sales contract was signed.

A maximum of three weeks was the time that might elapse between contract signing and occupancy. If we selected a house with considerable construction yet to be done, the construction crew would get to work on it immediately and it would be the next house finished. If we chose a house that was nearly completed, shorter time before occupancy would be possible.

November 28, 1963

Joanna Vogelsang

Joanna Vogelsang

Fred Vogelsang

Fred Vogelsang

A maximum of three weeks was the time that might elapse between contract signing and occupancy. If we selected a house with considerable construction yet to be done, the construction crew would get to work on it immediately and it would be the next house finished. If we chose a house that was nearly completed, shorter time before occupancy would be possible.

November 28 1963

Joanna Vogelsang

Fred Vogelsang

PHASE 2:

Statements concerning the efforts of the Reisers to obtain acceptance of a contract after they discovered that a house was available.

Supplementary Statement of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Nelson

On November 3, 1963, Mr. Ryan had us fill out an "application" for a contract to buy a home in the Heather Haven development. He told us that he would call the next day about the contract, and that we would have to see Walker & Dunlop for financing. The next day, November 4, we telephoned. Mr. Manning told us that the contract was not ready yet because they did not have a secretary there to type it up. They said to come back the next day.

The next day, November 5, Mrs. Nelson went back and got a contract. After the trouble we had, we were afraid as to whether the contract would be right. So Mrs. Nelson took it with her. On November 9, our attorney, Mr. Ralph Temple, had us sign the contract, after a few changes were made, and he took it and our check for $300 to Mr. Manning, the salesman at Ryan Company.

Since Mr. Ryan told us to see Walker & Dunlop, the company that finances the houses in Heather Haven, to see if our credit was o.k., we made an application there on November 6. When Mr. Nelson told them I was interested in a house of the Pleasant Valley Estates, they knew who I was and said something like: "Oh yes, you are Mr. Manning's client." We applied to see whether we qualified to buy the house (which costs $17,445) on a 30-year mortgage, with a down payment of $600 and payments of $120 a month, which were the regular terms for buying this house.

In the meantime, they kept putting us off on the contract. First, Mr. Manning told Mr. Temple that he would not give the contract to Mr. Ryan, the head of the sales agency, who had to approve it, because there were not enough copies. Then they made us change the time of delivery of the house. We had typed into the contract that the house should be delivered in 45 days, which is the time Mr. Ryan and Mr. Manning said the house was supposed to be ready. But Mr. Ryan told Mr. Temple that all the contracts on all the houses in the development said delivery would be "as soon as possible". So we changed the contract and gave it back to Ryan on November 14.

Mr. Ryan told Mr. Temple that the contract was delivered to the builder, Mr. Xavier Aragona, of the Pleasant Valley Estates, Inc., on Friday, November 15. But when Mr. Temple called Mr. Aragona on November 18, Mr. Aragona said that he did not know anything about the contract, and that even if it did come in on Friday, he would not get to it until the next Friday, November 22, because he never approves the

contracts

contracts except on Fridays.

On November 20, Mr. Kraemer of Walker & Dunlop telephoned and said we could not qualify for those terms on account of our age. He said that a 30-year mortgage was too long, since I am 55 and my wife is 46. The next day we got a letter saying this.

On Friday, November 22, Mr. Aragona told Mr. Temple that Walker & Dunlop had turned us down for a 30-year mortgage, and that therefore he would not accept the contract. Mr. Kraemer of Walker & Dunlop told Mr. Temple that because of our age and our income, we would need a down payment of $4,000. We told Mr. Temple we could get financing somewhere else, but Mr. Aragona said we could not do that because it had to be Walker & Dunlop.

Then Mr. Aragona put Mr. Temple off for another couple of weeks. Finally, on December 11, we sent them another contract for a 25-year mortgage, with a down payment of $1,500 and payments of $135 a month.

We believe we qualify for these finance terms. Three other of these finance companies that we visited, and several others we spoke to by telephone, have said that if our credit references checked out they would give us either a 30-year mortgage or a 25-year mortgage on the same terms we offered on this house. We have asked Mr. Aragona, and Walker & Dunlop (through Mr. Temple), to either accept these terms or to let us use one of the other companies that will take the mortgage on these terms. But so far, there has been no answer.

We think they will either turn us down or just keep putting us off as long as they can. We think we would be living in the house now if we were white, and that these people are just putting us off because of our race. Please do something about this. We need this house very much.

Charles Nelson

Susan Nelson

December 10, 1963

STATEMENT BY THOMAS H. FLOYD AS TO FINANCING TERMS FOR WHICH THE NELSONS QUALIFIED WITH OTHER LENDING INSTITUTIONS.

I have assisted Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nelson in their attempts to purchase an FHA insured home from the PLEASANT VALLEY ESTATES, Inc., in its Heather Haven development.

The developer refused to accept the first contract offered on the grounds that Walker & Dunlop, the lending institution associated with the Heather Haven development, had refused the terms specified in that contract which were advertised as the normal finance terms. These provided a 30 year mortgage, down payment of $300.00 and monthly payments of $120.00. Walker & Dunlop stated that the Nelsons were too old for a 30 year mortgage and that if the mortgage period were shortened to 25 years, their income and debts were such as to disqualify them from financing terms requiring monthly payments of more than $120.00 a month.

We have checked with other lending institutions and found that the Nelsons would probably qualify for the terms presented to Walker & Dunlop.

Later, the Nelsons submitted another contract providing for a 25 year mortgage, with a down payment of $1,500.00 and monthly payments of $139.00. This contract has not been accepted to the present date.

The Nelsons have the following qualifications:

1. Income:	Now	As of Jan. 1964
Mr. Nelson	$5200.00	$5420.00
Mrs. Nelson	$2900.00	$3145.00
Total	$8100.00	$8565.00

2. Ages:
   Mr. Nelson 36
   Mrs. Nelson 46

3. Mr. Nelson is employed as assistant manager of a service station by the Post Exchange at Fort Meyers, Virginia.
   Mrs. Nelson is employed by Government Services, Inc.
   Both have been employed for about ten years, both have excellent records, and both are entitled to pensions when they retire.
4. The Nelsons have health insurance. They also have life insurance policies with benefits of $7,000 on Mr. Nelson's death. Mr. Nelson's policy has a borrowing value of $600.00 at the present time.
5. The Nelson's own about $2,000.00 worth of new furniture in storage.
6. They have a bank balance of over $2,000.00.

1. Thomson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mr. Nelson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs. Watkins	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Lyon		
Dr. Nelson	3%	
Mrs. Nelson	4%	

3. Mrs. Watkins is required to maintain ownership of a separate building for this [illegible] purposes.
[illegible] Lyonne is required for investment purposes, Inc.
[illegible] Nelson is required for investment purposes, Inc.
[illegible] Lyon holds employed for about ten years. Lots have been [illegible] provision.
and both are entitled to pension when they retire.
4. The Watkins keep mainly [illegible]. They also keep life insurance policies with maturity of $7,000 on Dr. Nelson's death. Mr. Nelson's policy has a surrendering value of $900.00 at the present time.
5. The Nelson's own about $3,500.00 worth of car [illegible] is missing.
6. They have a bank balance of over $3,000.00.

7. They have been paying $135.00 a month rent on two apartments (one in which their furniture is stored) for about five years.

8. Their only debt is a $50.00 a month payment on their automobile.

9. Their credit payment records are excellent.

On December 6, 1963 I visited three lending institutions with Mr. Nelson. I also spoke to people at these institutions over the telephone. After going over the above qualifications of the Nelsons (except for the increased salary beginning in January, the exact amount of which we did not know at that time), we were told that the Nelsons would probably qualify for the following terms on a $17,440.00 new F.H.A. insured house in Prince Georges County, Maryland:

Institution No. 1:

30 year mortgage, $1,040 down, $136.00 a month.
25 year mortgage, $1,340 down, $140.00 a month.

Institution No. 2:

30 year mortgage, $700.00 down, $136.00 a month.
25 year mortage. $1,340. down, $130.00 a month.

Institution No. 3:

30 year mortgage, $340.00 down, $128.00 a month.
25 year mortgage, $1200. down, $137.00 a month.

Mr. Nelson reports that he contacted several other institutions which said they would finance the purchase for him, pending the credit check.

At one of the three institutions we visited, it was indicated that age is sometimes a factor on the length of the mortgage, but they said that the Nelsons appeared eminently acceptable and if everything checked out they should have no trouble getting a 30 year mortgage.

At one of the institutions it was explained that although the seller may have an arrangement with some particular mortgage firm, this would pose no problem because an assignment could be arranged.

December 20, 1963

Thomas H. Pleas

Sincerely,

Thomas E. Brown

FEderal 6-3700
FEderal 6-3711

COPY

RALPH J. TEMPLE
Attorney at Law
1227 NINETEENTH STREET N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

December 20, 1963

Mr. Thomas H. Ploss
Chairman, Housing Committee
Washington, D.C. CORE
1834 9th Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Ploss:

I have read the proposed "supplementary" statement of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nelson, describing their efforts to obtain acceptance of a contract to purchase a house from the Pleasant Valley Estates, Inc.

Insofar as the statement refers to communications between me and the sales agents, the developer, and the lending institution connected with the Heather Haven development, I confirm the truth of the statement.

Very truly yours,

/s/ R.J.T.

Ralph J. Temple

COPY

WASHINGTON CORE
1834 9th St.,N.W.
Washington, D.C.

December 20, 1963

Julius:
These are your copies.
HAPPY HUMBUG!
(Dec. 25)
Tom Ploss

Dear

Enclosed are copies of statements sent to Mr. Childs, Director of the FHA District of Columbia Insurance Office, regarding the sales and lending practices at a federally-assisted housing development in Prince Georges County, Maryland. A summary of the content of the statements is given in the enclosed copy of a letter to Mr. Childs.

This case demonstrates three major problems which the FHA must act upon to solve if the Executive Order is to be given any real effect.

It is clear that Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, the Negro couple attempting to buy a home in an all-white FHA development, could not have been able even to apply for an FHA-financed home in this development if the following had not been accomplished:

(1) An extensive and detailed investigation by CORE, much beyond the inclinations and capabilities of a typical applicant, to discover that Heather Haven is covered by the President's Order under another name, the Pleasant Valley Estates.

(2) An elaborate strategy following several well-synchronized and executed tests involving 12 persons, who invested over 100 man-hours in aiding the Nelsons to apply at Heather Haven.

(3) An investigation to determine that the terms on which the Negro couple was rejected by the lending institution associated with this all-white development would be acceptable to other lending institutions.

This

This is the burden the Executive Order placed on the Nelsons and their associates under its present administration by the FHA. It is quite clear that not many Negroes will benefit from the Executive Order as presently administered.

The first problem is the most easily solved. FHA listings should be prompt and complete and should clearly identify developments with FHA financing. The FHA should require its records to list developments by all and any names by which they are marked, identified, or advertised to the public. In addition, the published information should indicate the total number of houses and the total number of FHA commitments in each development.

Secondly, procedures should immediately be devised by the FHA to check up on developments to determine whether they are abiding by the nondiscrimination requirements. It is probable that thousands of potential Negro buyers are still being turned away all over the country while the FHA does nothing to ferret out and prevent violations of its equal housing requirements. FHA inspectors are employed, as a matter of course, to check compliance with certain structural requirements. The agency does not sit back and wait for a complaint to be filed alleging that a building has collapsed. The same realistic and effective procedures of ensuring compliance must be employed with respect to the requirements of nondiscrimination.

Third, the possible participation in the discriminatory policy by the lending institution is the greatest potential escape hatch in the Executive Order on housing. There is sufficient variety in the practices of individual institutions that will always make it a simple matter to attribute denial of creditworthiness to the "conservative financial policy" of the particular lending institution. However, if the FHA takes a realistic and firm position; if it digs beneath the surface to discover whether the same "tough conservative policies" are applied to all white persons who deal with the same lending institutions, it will serve notice that the Executive Order means what it says: that federally-assisted housing will be available to all, regardless of race, and that discriminatory practices, no matter how sophisticated and subtle, will be recognized and eliminated.

The concern of CORE does not end with the Nelsons. We wish to ensure that other Negroes will benefit from the Executive Order, without needing the tremendous amount of effort and coordination that it took to help the Nelsons. This can only be done if the FHA adopts measures to prevent discrimination, rather than merely adjudicating the occasional complaints

after

after the harm has occurred.

There is no more momentous or urgent requirement in the federal housing programs than that of nondiscrimination. We urge that the action of the FHA in this case be characterized by a promptness and determination that recognizes this urgency.

Yours very truly,

Julius Hobson

Julius Hobson
Chairman, Washington CORE
Director, Southeastern Region, CORE

(WHITE)

STATEMENT OF (NAMES WITHHELD ON REQUEST) CONCERNING

Riverside East Development, Prince George's County, Maryland

On Sunday November 10, 1963, we visited the Riverside East housing development. There we met a salesman named Wolfe who stated that all the housing in the development was already sold. We indicated interest in the "Arborview" model and, despite his previous statement, Mr. Wolfe suggested that we might buy a particular house of this model because the present buyer had a weak credit rating. We were asked to fill out the preliminary forms and were quoted the price of $17,990, with about $1,700 down under F.H.A. financing and $800. in settlement fees. Mr. Wolfe took us to the house he considered available for purchase, and he urged us strongly to consider it, talking favorably about its features. He indicated that we might move induring March 1964, upon completion of the house, and that he could give us definite information about purchasing the home within 24 hours after we completed the forms. Mr. Wolfe took our name and phone number.

On Wednesday, November 13, Mr. Wolfe called our home and again urged us to consider buying the "Arborview" we were shown since the present buyer did not have approved credit.

December 17, 1963 (Names withheld on request)

(WHITE)

(Name withheld on request)

November 17, 1969

Julius: pour copies.
Tom

1234 6th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

December 27, 1963

Edward C. Childs, Director
Federal Housing Administration
District of Columbia Insuring Office
602 Railway Labor Bldg.
400 1st St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Childs:

There are enclosed two statements, one by Dr. and Mrs. Nathaniel B. McPherson Jr. and one by an unnamed white couple, which if true would tend to indicate a practice of racial discrimination in the sale of federally-assisted housing by the Riverside East development, Prince George's County, Maryland. The names of the white couple are withheld at their request, but would be furnished when your office gives sufficient indication that it is actively investigating the matter and states that the identities of the white couple are necessary to pursue the investigation.

We would call to your attention that the statements report a practice not reported in previous statements transmitted by CORE to your office: the developer's salesmen represent the development as "sold out" to the McPhersons and to the white couple alike, but later "find" a house of the model desired which has failed of final sale and is available to the white couple. Although the white couple visited the development later than the McPhersons and selected the same model house, and while the McPhersons had left their names and telephone numbers with the developer, the white couple was the only one contacted with the later offer; in fact, the white couple report being urged at the time of their initial visit to purchase the model the McPhersons had been told was unavailable to them because "sold." and note the contradiction in the reports the McPhersons obtained personally from the salesmen and later the same day by telephone.

In its investigations of the effect of the Executive order, CORE has transmitted statements alleging a wide variety of discriminatory practices by local builders in the recent past. The weapons of discrimination are ingenious and varied, and would go undetected without CORE's efforts. Unless the Executive order is to become a dead letter, FHA's enforcement effort must be as imaginative as the discrimination is ingenious and as detailed as the discrimination is varied. We cannot say at this time that we are encouraged by the FHA

Director Childs (2)

Regional Office's response to the challenges posed by the developers' flouting of the letter and spirit of the Executive Order.

Sincerely,

Thomas H. Ploss (Mrs.) Norma Shelton
Co-Chairmen, Housing Committee
Washington D.C. CORE

STATEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. NATHANIEL MCPHERSON CONCERNING
Riverside East Development, Prince George's County, Maryland

After house-hunting for about six months my wife and I, a Negro, tried the Riverside East development on Livingstone Road. We first visited August 24, 1963, and became interested in the "Arborview" model. A salesman named Wolfe assured us that houses of this model were available under F.H.A. financing and that he would be glad to help us when we got our finances in order. Three days later we decided to purchase the home, but upon returning Mr. Wolfe told us that all the houses were sold, although he took our name and phone number in case a house became available. We were dubious of Mr. Wolfe's claim and Mrs. McPherson, whose voice is not readily identifiable as that of a Negro, telephoned the same day and spoke to Mr. Wolfe from our home. She did not identify herself and asked if there were any houses still available at Riverside East. Mr. Wolfe assured her that all models were available and asked her please do come by at any time. We were never called to be told that a house had become available.

On Thursday, November 14, Mr. McPherson returned to Riverside East, and in the absence of Mr. Wolfe spoke to a salesman named Frazier. This salesman stated that all the houses were sold and did not suggest that any might become available in the future.

Nathaniel B. McPherson, Jr.

Mrs. Shirley McPherson

1430 Monroe Street, N. E.
Washington 17, D. C.
La. 9 6944

Mrs. Charley Patterson

COMPLAINT OF MR. & MRS. AARON WILLIAMS
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE SALE OF FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING
AT WILBURN ESTATES
Prince George's County, Maryland

The President of the United States issued, on November 20, 1962, an Executive Order (#11063) ordering an end to racial discrimination in the sale of residential housing where such housing was financed, or the financing thereon was guaranteed or insured, in whole or in part, by the Federal government or an agency thereof.

The Wilburn Estates, a residential development in Prince George's County, Maryland, sells houses which are publicly advertised as being available with Federal assistance. The development is listed at the District Insurance Office of the Federal Housing Administration as being among those developments for which commitments were issued by that agency after the date of the Executive Order. The newspaper the Washington Post, as well, listed this development, Wilburn Estates, as being required to sell without racial discrimination under Section 101 of the Executive Order identified above. The Post added that the houses in Wilburn Estates are among the more than 3,000 houses presently available to Negroes.

On Sunday, September 8, 1963, we arrived at Wilburn Estates at about 2:15 p.m. We first visited the "First Section" of the development, which had homes listed for "immediate occupancy." We visited two model homes, and were told by a salesman that the homes in "Section Two" of the development would be in the price range of those advertised in the newspaper and that the homes in the "First Section" are priced at $19,960 and up; we were told that we would be more interested in the homes in "Section Two" which were listed in the newspaper at $15,990. The model homes we visited were the "Wilton" model, at $15,690, and the "Wilburn"

COMPLAINT OF MR. & MRS. AARON WILLIAMS (2)

model priced at $16,990. Mr. Andre, the salesman, gave us this information: it would be five to six months before we could move in, a $500 deposit is required with the application, that a sewer and water delay determines when delivery could be made, that we could purchase a home in "Section Two", because the salesmen in the first section of the development would turn us down immediately "because we are Negroes."

Mr. Andre appeared to be most cooperative and willing to talk with us; he asked our combined income, the occupation of Mr. Williams, the age of Mrs. Williams. He quoted prices for the "First Section" as $16,990, not $19,950 as the first salesman had told us. We asked Mr. Andre if he would sell to us, and he said "yes." He asked us to return during the week for he would then have more time to talk with us; "there are no other salesmen on duty today." We stated that we owned our own home at the present time, but Mr. Andre made no offer of trade. He also stated that no house was available in the "First Section" but that there will be houses available in the "Section section."

In view of the foregoing, and in view of the facts that Wilburn Estates uses the facilities of the Federal Government to sell its houses and that the President of the United States has ordered an end to discrimination on the basis of race in the sale of such housing, we complain that the Wilburn Estates openly and notoriously practices racial discrimination in violation of the Executive Order by (a) offering more liberal terms to white buyers than to Negro buyers, and (b) pledging to white buyers that it will not sell to Negroes at present or in the future.

Aaron Williams _____(date) Mrs. Aaron Williams

STATEMENT OF MR. & MRS. RALPH D. FERTIG IN SUPPORT OF COMPLAINT BY MR. & MRS. AARON WILLIAMS

On Sunday, September 8, 1963, we, with our children, arrived at the Wilburn Estates, near Capitol Heights, Prince George's County, Maryland, at about 2 p.m. After looking at the model homes we met a Mr. Andre who told us he was the broker "between the builders and the financier." We expressed interest in his homes and Mr. Andre gave us the following information:

The first section of homes in the development consists of buildings completed or nearing completion. In this section the "Williamsburg" model ($16,990) is unavailable, but the "Wilburn" model ($16.990), the "Wilshire" model ($17,450), and the "Wilton" model ($17,450) all are immediately available. A second section of homes is presently planned and any of the above models will be available in that section in five or six months.

Mr. Andre volunteered the information that he would be very willing to consider taking our present house in trade and indeed would be happy to appraise our house the next day.

The procedure for purchasing a home was given as follows: A deposit of $50 is required to reserve a house or lot. If the prospective buyer later wishes to rescind its commitment for the reserved house or lot, the $50 deposit is refunded. After the initial deposit, in ten days a contract is signed and a further deposit of $500 is required, which may be partly in cash and partly by note. At this time the credit investigation is begun. Any part of the $500 deposit paid by note must be paid in cash at the closing.

We asked Mr. Andre what types of people resided in Wilburn Estates;Mr. Andre thereupon stated,"If you ask me if I will sell to colored I have to say yes but I won't sell to them." Later,

STATEMENT OF MR. & MRS. RALPH D. FERTIG IN SUPPORT OF COMPLAINT BY MR. & MRS. AARON WILLIAMS (2)

Mr. Fertig returned to Mr. Andre and again asked about possible integration of the development. To this, Mr. Andre replied "Don't worry, we will keep this 100% white." When we asked how he could be sure of this, Mr. Andre stated:

> "I may have to tell them yes because I know if I made an issue of it they would all be down here making a lot of trouble but even though I tell them yes I can reject them later on their credit references. I might take their application but it's up to me to approve their credit reference, and I won't. I've turned down Negroes who were qualified but I had to because if I sold to three or four of them I'd lose five or six white sales."

_____ _____

Ralph D. Fertig Mrs. Ralph D. Fertig

_____(date)

Dear Friends

November 6, 1963

Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy
New Bethel Baptist Church
812 "S" St. NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Rev. Fauntroy:

As you may know the Washington Congress of Racial Equality has been picketing the Benjamin Franklin School of Accountancy and Financial Administration four months. Since that school does not admit Negro applicants as a matter of policy, we consider Benjamin Franklin's policy an outrageous anachronism in the District of Columbia and several of our members including the Chairman are presently awaiting trial for protesting their policy by peaceful means.

A number of clergymen of all faiths in the Washington area have ashed for an opportunity to demonstrate their support for CORE's drive to end discrimination at Benjamin Franklin and have all agreed that the most effective way to influence a change in the school's policy would be to dramatize their opposition. Therefore, they have accepted CORE's invitation to visit the school together on a selected evening to engage in picketing and at some point court arrest by entering the school and making their sentiments felt.

Among the clergymen who will definitely participate are: Reverand Harry Bennett, Brightwood Methodist Church; Father Thomas B. Allen, St. Lukes Church; Father Quinlan Gordon, Church of the Atonement; Rabbi Stanley Rabinowitz, Adas Israel Synagogue; Rabbi Eugene Lipman, Temple Sinai. These clergymen will be joined by several prominant laymen - among them will be: Mr. Jack Kenna, Director of Family Services, National Catholic Welfare Council and Mr. David Palmer of the Young Christian Workers.

CORE feels that as a leader in the Washington religious community you might want to join your fellow clergymen on this occasion and lend your support toward breaking down one of the most blatant examples of racial discrimination in the nation's capital.

November 6, 1939

New York N. Y.
New Central Baptist Church
810 Rock St. NW
Washington, D.C.

If you would care to participate, would you please call the CORE office, 667-5205 - between 9AM and 5PM and speak to the regional secretary Mrs. Sue Rozen any day this week for further information. In any event, we would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible since the demonstration is scheduled for the very near future, and we would hope to make it a part of your busy schedule as well.

Sincerely yours,

Julius W. Hobson
Chairman

JWH/ar

November 6, 1963

Bishop Smallwood E. Williams
1130 New Jersey Ave., NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Bishop Williams:

As you may know the Washington Congress of Racial Equality has been picketing the Benjamin Franklin School of Accountancy and Financial Administration for the past four months. Since that school does not admit Negro applicants as a matter of policy, we consider Benjamin Franklin's policy an outrageous anachronism in the District of Columbia, and several of our members including the Chairman are presently awaiting trial for protesting this policy by peaceful means.

A number of clergymen of all faiths in the Washington area have asked for an opportunity to demonstrate their support for CORE's drive to end discrimination at Benjamin Franklin and have all agreed that the most effective way to influence a change in the school's policy would be to dramatize their opposition. Therefore, they have accepted CORE's invitation to visit the school together on a selected evening to engage in the school and at some point court arrest by entering the school and making their sentiments felt.

Among the clergymen who will definitely participate are: Reverend Harry Bennett, Brightwood Methodist Church; Father Thomas Allen, St. Imakes Church; Father Quinland Gordon, Church of the Atonement; Rabbi Stanley Rabinowitz, Adas Israel Synagogue; Rabbi Eugene Lipman, Temple Sinai. The following laymen will join in the demonstration: Mr. Jack Kemna, Director of Family Services, National Catholic Welfare Council and Mr. David Palmer of the Young Christian Workers.

CORE feels that as a leader in the Washington religious community, you might want to join your fellow clergymen on this occasion and lend your support toward breaking down one of the most blatant examples of racial discrimination in the nation's capital.

Dear Danny Williams,

As you may know the Washington Chapter of Social Equality has been protesting the Benjamin Franklin School of Cosmetology and Fitness. I understand for the past four months. Since that school does not admit negro applicants an outrageous amendment in the District of Columbia, and moves 1 of our members including the Chairman are pursuing trial for contesting this policy by peaceful means.

A number of clergymen of all faiths in the Black region area have called for an opportunity to demonstrate their support and have all agreed that the most effective way to influence a change in the policy would be to demonstrate their opposition. The efforts, they have accepted Dr. King's invitation to visit the school together on a selected evening to encourage the school and ensure their attendance at it.

Among the clergymen who will definitely participate are: Reverend Jeremy Bennett, Presbyterian Church, Rt. Reverend Alton, Bishop, Episcopal Church, Father Thomas Allen, Rt. Reverend Bishop Dennis Brown, Rabbi Isaac I Sphangore; Rabbi Eugene Lipman, Temple Emanu-El, The following lagmen will join in the demonstrations: Mr. Jack K Hun, Director of Hunt's Services, National Chamber Mr. Alfonso Council and Mr. David Fuller of the Young Christian Workers.

Do I for that as Leader in the "Organization Committee", you must to join your fellow clergymen in the protest.

November 6, 1963

Reverend E. Franklin Jackson
1615 14th St. NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Reverend Jackson:

As you may know the Washington Congress of Racial Equality has been picketing the Benjamin Franklin School of Accountancy and Financial Administration for the past four months. Since that school does not admit Negro applicants as a matter of policy, we consider Benjamin Franklin's policy an outrageous anachronism in the District of Columbia, and several of our members including the Chairman are presently awaiting trial for protesting their policy by peaceful means.

A number of clergymen of all faiths in the Washington area have asked for an opportunity to demonstrate their support for CORE's drive to end discrimination at Benjamin Franklin and have all agreed that the most effective way to influence a change in the school's policy would be to dramatize their opposition. Therefore, they have accepted CORE's invitation to visit the school together on a selected evening to engage in picketing and at some point court arrest by entering the school and making their sentiments felt.

Among the clergymen who will definitely participate are: Reverend Harry Bennett, Brightwood Methodist Church; Father Thomas D. Allen, St. Lukes Church; Father Quinland Gordon, Church of the Atonement; Rabbi Stanley Rabinowitz, Adas Israel Synagogue; Rabbi Eugene Lipman, Temple Sinai. These clergymen who will definitely participate are: Rev Jack Kenny, Barrett, Chaplain Family Services, National Catholic Welfare Council and Mr. David Palmer of the Young Christian Workers.

CORE feels that as a leader in the Washington religious community, you might want to join your fellow clergymen on this occasion and lend your support toward breaking down one of the most blatant examples of racial discrimination in the nation's capital.

If you would care to participate, would you please call the CORE office - 667-5295 between 9 AM and 5 PM and speak to the Regional Secretary Mrs. Sue Rosen for further information. In any event, we would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possiblesince the demonstration is scheduled for the very near future, and we would hope that you would make it a part of your busy schedule.

Sincerely yours,

Julius W. Hobson,
Chairman Washington CORE

JWH/sr

November 6, 1963

Rev. Edward Hailes
1417 "U" St., NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Reverend Hailes:

As you may know the Washington Congress of Racial Equality has been picketing the Benjamin Franklin School of Accountancy and Financial Administration the past four months. Since that school does not admit Negro applicants as a matter of policy, we consider Benjamin Franklin's policy an outrageous anachronism in the District of Columbia and several of our members including the Chairman are presently awaiting trial for protesting their policy by peaceful means.

A number of clergymen of all faiths in the Washington area have asked for an opportunity to demonstrate their support for CORE's drive to end discrimination at Benjamin Franklin and have all agreed that the most effective way to influence a change in the school's policy would be to dramatize their opposition. Therefore, they have accepted CORE's invitation to visit the school together on a selected evening to engage in picketing and at some point court arrest by entering the school and making their sentiments felt.

Among the clergymen who will definitely participate are: Reverend Harry Bennett, Brightwood Methodist Church; Father Thomas B. Allen, St. Lukes Church; Father Quinland Gordon, Church of the Atonement; Rabbi Stanley Rabinowitz, Adas Israel Synagogue; Rabbi Eugene Lipman, Temple Sinai. These clergymen will be joined by several prominant laymen-among them will be: Mr. Jack Kenna, Director of Family Services, National Catholic Welfare Council and Mr. David Palmer of the Young Christian Workers.

CORE feels that as a leader in the Washington religious community, you might want to join your fellow clergymen on this occasion and lend your support toward breaking down one of the most blatant examples of racial discrimination in the nation's capital.

Rev. Howard Matlos
[illegible]
Washington, D.C.

Dear Reverend Matlos:

As you may know the Washington Congress of Racial Equality has been picketing the Benjamin Franklin School of Accountancy and Financial Administration the past four months. Since this group does not admit Negro applicants as a matter of policy, we consider Benjamin Franklin's policy an outrageous encroachment in the District of Columbia and several of our members including the Chairman are presently awaiting trial for preventing their policy by peaceful means.

A number of clergymen of all faiths in the Washington area have asked for an opportunity to demonstrate their support for CORE's drive to end discrimination at Benjamin Franklin and have all agreed that the most effective way to influence a change in the school's policy would be to dramatize their opposition. Therefore, they have accepted CORE's invitation to visit the school together on a selected evening to engage in picketing and at some point court arrest by entering the school and making their sentiments felt.

Reverend Harry Bennett, Presbyterian Medical Chaplain
Gordon, Church of the Atonement; Rabbi Stanley Rabinowitz,
These clergymen will be joined by several prominent laymen among them will be: Mr. Jack Young, Director of Family Services, National Catholic Welfare Council and Mr. David Palmer of the Young Christian Workers.

CORE feels that as a leader in the Washington religious community, you might want to join your fellow clergymen down one of the most blatant examples of racial discrimination in the nation's capital.

If you would care to participate, would you please call the CORE office - 667-5295 between 9AM and 5PM and speak to the regional secretary, Mrs. Sue Rozen any day this week for further information. In any event, we would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible since the demonstration is scheduled for the very near future, and we would hope that you would make it a part of your busy schedule.

Sincerely yours,

Julius W. Hobson
Chairman

JWH/sr

November 6, 1963

Reverend Jefferson Rogers
4340 Argyle Terrace NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Reverend Rogers:

As you may know the Washington Congress of Racial Equality has been picketing the Benjamin Franklin School of Accountantcy and Financial Administration for the past four months. Since that school does not admit Negro applicants as a matter of policy, we consider Benjamin Franklin's policy an outrageous anachronism in the District of Columbia, and several members including the Chairman are presently awaiting trial for protesting this policy by peaceful means.

A number of clergymen of all faiths in the Washington area have asked for an opportunity to demonstrate their support for CORE's drive to end discrimination at Benjamin Franklin and have all agreed that the most effective way to influence a change in the school's policy would be to dramatize their opposition. Therefore, they have accepted CORE's invitation to visit the school together on a selected evening to engage in picketing and at some point court arrest by entering the school and making their sentiments felt.

Among the clergymen who will definitely participate are: Reverend Harry Bennett, Brightwood Methodist Church; Father Thomas Allen, St. Lukes Church; Father Quinland Gordon, Church of the Atonement; Rabbi Stanley Rabinowitz, Adas Israel Synagogue; Rabbi Eugene Lipman, Temple Sinai. The following prominent laymen will join in the demonstration: Mr. Jack Kenna, Director of Family Services, National Catholic Welfare Council and Mr. David Palmer of the Young Christian Workers among others.

CORE feels that as a leader in the Washington religious community, you might want to join yor fellow clergymen on this occasion and lend your support toward breaking down one of the most blatent examples of racial discrimination in the nation's capital.

a number of clergymen of all faiths in the
are now invited for an opportunity to donate to their
support for Duffy's drive to end discrimination at
Benjamin Franklin and have add agreed that the most
to dramatize their opposition. Therefore, they have
accepted Duffy's invitation to visit the school together
on a uniformed evening to engage in debating and at some
point could arrest by entering the school and making their
contentions felt.

If you would care to participate, would you please call the CORE office - 667-5295 between 9 AM and 5 PM and speak to the Regional Secretary, Mrs. Sue Rozen for further information.
In any event, we would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible since the demonstration is scheduled for the very near future, and we would hope that you could make it a part of your busy schedule.

Sincerely yours,

Sue Rozen

November 11, 1963

Director
Benjamin Franklin University
1100 16th St. NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

As you know, the Washington Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is engaged in a campaign designed to persuade all business schools to accept students without regard to race, creed or color . To this end we have been picketing your school and some of our members are now in legal jeopardy as a result of the campaign.

A number of clergymentof all faiths in the Washington area have asked for an opportunity to demonstrate their support for CORE's drive to end discrimination at your school, and they have all agreed to visit your school together on Thursday, November 14, 1963.fromong those participating will be:

Father Tilden Edwards
Rabbi Eugene Lipmann
Rev. Harry Bennett
Rabbi Leon Adler
Father Thomas Allen
Father Quinland Gordon
Rev. William Bishop
Rev. Kenneth Marshall
Father Barry Evans

We ask that someone from your Board be present at that time to speak with these men and clearly make your position to them on this matter known. We suggest that your representative be present at the school at 6:30 PM.

Sincerely yours,

Julius W. Hobson,
Chairman Washington CORE

JWH/sr

November 11, 1963

Director
Benjamin Franklin University
1100 16th St. NW
[illegible], D.C.

Dear Sir:

As you know, the Washington Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is [illegible]
[illegible] Tuesday at [illegible]. It will be very
important that some of our members are now in legal jeopardy as a result of the campaign.

[illegible]

Father Gilden Edwards
Rabbi [illegible]
Father Barry Evans

Father Winfield Gordon
Rev. [illegible]

we ask that someone from your Board be present at that time to speak with these men and clearly make your position to them on this matter known. We suggest that your representative be present at the school at 6:30 PM.

[illegible]

James W. Dobson,
[illegible]

December 3, 1963

President
Hecht Company
7th & F Sts.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

The Northern Virginia Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, as with other chapters of CORE, is dedicated to the proposition that all people deserve to receive equal treatment. Equality of employment opportunity is, as you know, one of our major goals, a goal which when realized will go far toward eliminating many of the problems of our community.

The Hechts Company lists itself as an "Equal Opportunity Employer." We do not question the good faith of your central management with respect to this statement. However, Northern Virginia CORE submits that this policy is receiving the barest nod of acceptance from the personnel at The Hechts Company Parkington store in Arlington, Va. Per true, there has been an end to absolute policies such as the one that required female Negro sales people to first pass through the maid category or the one that accepted no Negro girls through the Arlington high school distributive education program. But the breaking of these rules by token employment is by no means the same as "equal opportunity." "equal employ

In particular, we would appreciate the opportunity to bring to your attention a number of instances of discrimination on the part of the Hechts Company personnel. Northern Virginia CORE has investigated these complaints and considers them to be fully justified.

One documented instance involves different treatment accorded to two individuals, one white and one Negro, who applied for identical jobs. The former was granted an interview; but the latter was not, nor was she called back in spite of assurance that she would be. We have similar reports from many other Negroes. Another documented case involves a Negro who was told that there were no jobs available when a white person received an identical job just a few hours later. CORE has also received complaints from present Negro employees about different standards applied to their work than to others, and about different promotion policies for them.

December 8, 1959

Mr. [illegible]
Manager
Woolworth Company
7th & F Sts.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. [illegible]:

The Northern Virginia Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, as with other chapters of CORE, is dedicated to the proposition that all people deserve to receive equal treatment. Equality of employment opportunity is, as you know, one of our major goals, a goal which when realized will go far toward eliminating many of the problems of our community.

[illegible] respect to this statement. However, Northern Virginia CORE members [illegible] connel at The Woolworth Company Farmington store in Arlington, Va. [illegible], there has been an oral to absolute policies such as the one [illegible] maid category or the one that accepted no Negro girls through the [illegible] ing of these rules by token employment is by no means the same as "equal employment."

In particular, we would appreciate the opportunity to bring to your attention a number of instances of discrimination on the part [illegible] rated these complaints and considers them to be fully justified.

One documented instance involves different treatment accorded [illegible] different standards applied to their work than to others, and about different promotion policies for them.

We hope that through personal negotiations with you we can gain our goal of an effective equal op ortunity employment program that will be made known to all applicants and that will be believed because it is apparent to all that it is effective.

We await your reply before the height of the Christmas buying season.

Yours for freedom now,

David Brooks, Chairman

5811 North 19th St.
Arlington, Va.

cc: Julius Hobson

cc: Julius Isbecon

Ack. "Contributor"

December 4, 1963

Louis Lester
Temple Sinai Religious School
3100 Military Road, NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Lister:

On behalf of Washington D.C. CORE please convey our special thanks to the children in your religious school for remembering CORE this holiday season.

It is especially gratifying to know that children are aware of our struggle and interested in our fight for freedom.

Please extend our best wishes for a Happy Chanukah to our good friend Rabbi Lipman, and of course, to the members of your religious school.

Yours for freedom,

Julius W. Hobson
Chairman, Washington D.C. CORE

JWH/sr

December 4, 1964

3100 Military Road, NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Lister:

On behalf of Washington D.C. CORE please convey our special thanks to the children in your religious school for remembering CORE this holiday season.

It is especially gratifying to know that children are aware of our struggle and interested in our fight for freedom.

Please extend our best wishes for a Happy Chanukah to our good friend Rabbi Lipman, and of course, to the members of your religious school.

Yours for freedom,

Chairman, Washington D.C. CORE

TWH\er

Temple Sinai Religious School
3100 Military Road, NW
Washington, D.C.

S P E C I A L
G I F T

C O R E
1834 9th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

We are pleased to send you the enclosed check as a special gift from the children of our religious school.

Funds which have been accumulated for several years in our Keren Ami (children's contributions to our school's charity fund) have been liquidated, and the children have designated your institution as one of the beneficiaries.

EUGENE J. LIPMAN
Rabbi

LOUIS LISTER
Director of Education

Ask for Contribution

December 4, 1963

Color-Tone Originals, Inc.
112 Pearl St.
MountVernon, N.Y.

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Braxton:

On behalf of Washington D.C. CORE allow me to thank you for your generous contribution to our group.

We extend every good wish for a happy holiday season.

Yours for freedom,

Julius W. Hobson, Chmn.

JWH/sr

December 4, 1968

ORGANIZED MARCH 11, 1922
CHARTERED NOVEMBER 5, 1937
•
AFFILIATED WITH THE AFL-CIO, THE MARYLAND STATE AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR AND THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS PROTECTIVE UNION, LOCAL NO. 224–A

I.A.T.S.E. AND M.P.M.O. OF U. S. AND C.

MEETS SECOND MONDAY IN EACH MONTH
LOCAL EXEC. BOARD MEETS THURSDAY BEFORE 2ND MONDAY
•
HEADQUARTERS
1834 NINTH STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

December 16,1963

Mr.Julius Hobson
Chairman Washington Core
1834-9 Street N.W.
Washington 1,D.C.

Dear Sir:

The rent for the office of Core at 1834-9 Street N.W. Washington 1,D.C. is in arear for the months of September, October, November and December 1963 at $ 35.00 per month making a total $ 140.00. Please advise at once when to expect payment.

Fraternally yours

Charles H. Turpin Jr
Financial Secretary
Local 224A
221-47 Street N.E.
Washington 19,D.C.

November 8, 1963

The Rev. Donald Wilson
St. James' Episcopal Church
Arlington & Lafayette Avenues
Baltimore, Maryland 21217

Dear Reverend Wilson:

Mr. Hobson is presently attending a conference in Los Angeles, Cal. He has asked me to write and say that the first of December will be a convenient date for him to attend your Forum meeting.

Best regards.

Sue Rozen
Regional Secretary

The Rev. Donald Wilson
[illegible] Lafayette Avenues
[illegible], Maryland 21217

Dear Reverend Wilson:

Mr. Hobson is presently attending a [illegible] in Los Angeles, Cal. He has asked me to write and say that the Board of [illegible] will be a presidential date for him to attend your meeting.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

St. James' Episcopal Church

ARLINGTON AND LAFAYETTE AVENUES
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21217

THE REV. DONALD O. WILSON, RECTOR
566-1635

PARISH OFFICE
827 N. ARLINGTON AVENUE
LAFAYETTE 3-4588

November 5, 1963

Mr. Julius Hobson
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I am very sorry that we had to call off our Forum Meeting which was scheduled for Sunday, November 3rd. We ran into the pressure of time for proper promotion and some of my colleagues became involved in some other things which made it impossible to carry on. Please forgive me for postponing such meeting but I am sure it was the wisest thing to do. I said in my telegram that I hoped you would take a raincheck to the first Sunday in December. I am writing in order that we may firm this up. A quick response from you will enable us to begin building publicity now and establishing that meeting. Since it is to be the first of our series of meetings, we certainly want it to be the best possible presentation that we can make it.

If you are able to take the engagement on the first of December, please be good enough to so inform me and send along the Biographical material and picture which I requested in our letter of October 24th.

In hope that you will be able to speak at our meeting on the first of December, I remain,

Sincerely,

Donald O. Wilson

Donald O. Wilson.

DOW/a

1789 1964

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 7, D. C.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DEAN

File
Correspondence

November 14, 1963

Mr. Julius Hobson
Washington Chairman
Congress of Racial Equality
1834 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

As a witness last Monday evening to the discussion of the race problem at Georgetown, I wish to thank you for presenting to our students a positive and cogent view of an issue which needs much thought and action at this university as elsewhere.

That one member of the audience had the effrontery to expose his violent attitude toward you is something I much regret. It not only illustrated your earlier remarks about the proximity of violence, but revealed a young man incapable of understanding your argument.

I hope you return soon to our campus.

Sincerely,

Frank L. Keegan

Frank L. Keegan

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON CHAPTER
1136 Nineteenth Street, Northwest • Washington 36, D. C. • FEderal 3-4143

November 6, 1963

Mr. Julius Hobson
Chairman
Congress on Racial Equality
P. O. Box 546
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I have your letter of October 2 regarding discriminatory practices in social agencies in Washington, D. C. Our Executive Committee is at present giving special attention to the problem of discrimination and to the affirmation of civil, economic and social rights as these are related to the giving of social services and to personnel standards and practices in the Metropolitan Washington Area. You may be assured that we will not only study current practice but will continue as an Association to work with the Health and Welfare Council and other agencies in the community to eliminate discrimination in administrative practice and to assure equity in social service.

Our National policy commits us not only to this stand on Rights but also to action (see attached).

Sincerely yours,

Alice Taylor Davis

(Mrs.) Alice Taylor Davis, ACSW
Chapter Chairman

ATD:fcp

November 21, 1963

Honorable Walter N. Tobriner
President
Board of Commissioners
District Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Tobriner:

The Washington chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality is concerned about the date an effective and comprehensive Housing Ordinance barring discrimination in housing will be issued.

We feel that you made an irrevocable commitment for the issuance, this year, of such an ordinance at the march for freedom of residence. On that occasion you declared that you would have joined the marchers if you could not have given us a definite promise that an ordinance would be issued shortly after the adjournment of this session of Congress.

We hope that the short period of adjournment, if in fact Congress does adjourn at all, has not deflected you from this commitment, which the Negro community believes to be irrevocable both in substance and promised date.

The majority of Washington's citizens have already been deprived equal opportunitiyes in housing for too many years. It cannot wait for another session of Congress to pass before our appointed governors fulfill their obligations on this matter.

We ask you candidly: 1. When will the ordinance be issued? 2. What specific plans have you made for issuing and enforcing this ordinance?

We hope for a reply as soon as possible, and would appreciate meeting with you to discuss this problem.

Yours truly,

Dear Mr. Johnson:

concerned about the late an effective and comprehensive housing
Ordinance barring discrimination in housing will be issued.

We feel that you made an irrevocable commitment for the
issuance, this year, of such an ordinance at the march for
freedom of residence. On that occasion you declared that
you would have joined the marchers if you could not have
given us a definite promise that an ordinance would be
issued shortly after the adjournment of this session of
Congress.

We hope that the short period of adjournment, if in fact
Congress does adjourn at all, has not deflected you from
this commitment, which the Negro community believes to be
irrevocable both in substance and promised date.

The majority of Washington's citizens have already been
deprived equal opportunities in housing for too many years.
It cannot wait for another session of Congress to pass be-
fore our appointed governors FULFILL their obligations on
this matter.

We ask you candidly 1. When will this ordinance be issued?

meeting with you to discuss this problem.

Yours truly,

BARRY FARMS CIVIC LEAGUE
1108 Stevens Road, S. E.
Washington 20, D. C.
November 13, 1963

Mr. Rimsky Atkinson
Vice President CORE
1834 Ninth Street, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Mr. Atkinson:

We, the members of the Barry Farms Civic League Executive Committee and neighbors of Mrs. Virginia Cooper, wish to go on record, officially, as wishing to have no participation in a Memorial Service for Sonny Cooper.

We do not feel this is the proper way to help the wife and children of the deceased. The members of the committee have discussed the matter at length and have decided against the use of our name as sponsors of th e project.

We will assist the family in any other way we can, excepting through this proposed memorial service.

Sincerely:

Chairman- Mrs Ethel C. Mackum

V. Chariman-

Secretary- Mrs. Daisy Johnson

Treasurer- Mrs Dorothy McDowney

Finan cial Secretary- Mrs Mary K. Moore

Parliamentarian-

Sergeant-at-Arms- Mrs Daisy Washington

"C. Mic"
Calomiris

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

November 7, 1963

G. M. THORNETT
SECRETARY
F. L. TIMMONS, JR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
WALTER N. TOBRINER
PRESIDENT
JOHN B. DUNCAN
C. M. DUKE
BRIGADIER GENERAL, U. S. ARMY

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
Washington, D. C., CORE
1834 - 9th Street, N. W.
Washington 20001, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of October 24, 1963, to The Honorable John B. Duncan, regarding the appointment of Mr. William Calomiris to the Real Estate Commission. The Commissioner will be glad to talk with you about this matter upon his return to the city.

Sincerely yours,

Carl D. Coleman

CARL D. COLEMAN
Special Assistant to
Commissioner Duncan

PRESIDENT
CONGRESSMAN AIME J. FORAND
(Retired)

SECRETARY-TREASURER
HON. MARGARET C. SCHWEINHAUT

VICE PRESIDENTS
MARJORIE BORCHARDT
222 N. Carmelina Ave.
Los Angeles 49, Calif.
GUY FAIN
P. O. Box 1163
Glendale 46, Ohio
JOHN FITZPATRICK
15781 Parkside
Detroit 38, Mich.
BURT GARNETT
P. O. Box 1302
Key West, Fla.
ADOLPH HELD
25 East 78th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

National Council of Senior Citizens, Inc.

1627 K Street, N.W. Washington 6, D. C.

Telephone: 783-2805, Code 202

STAFF:
DR. BLUE CARSTENSON
Executive Director
WILLIAM R. HUTTON
Director of Information
JOHN COLAO
Director of Organization
LAWRENCE A. OXLEY
Director of Special Projects
LAURINE A. PEMBERTON
Administrative Assistant
JOSEPHINE H. McDERMOTT
Administrative Assistant

November 8, 1963

Mr. Julius Hobson
Regional Director
Committee on Racial Equality
1834 - 3rd Street, N.W.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Enclosed find descriptive pamphlets on the joint convention of The Episcopal Society and the Catholic Interracial Council to be held in the International Inn, November 14-16, 1963.

A very cordial invitation is extended you to be a head table guest on the occasion of the informal Escru Banquet, Friday evening, October 15, 1963 at six o'clock. A favorable reply will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Lawrence A. Oxley

Lawrence A. Oxley
Director of Special Projects

LAO/jh

Enclosure

Cong. Grant

National Council of Jewish Women



NOV 1 RECD

Washington, D. C. Section

Oct. 31, 1963

Dear Mr. Dobson

You, or a representative of your organization, are most cordially invited to attend this institute.

Sincerely

Matilda Lobel

President W. C. Section

A reply to 656-0753 would be appreciated

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 5, 1963

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The Secretary of State has asked me to reply to your letter of October 22, concerning the level of Negro representation at diplomatic social functions and merit employment in the top echelons of Government.

The subjects which you raise are of immense concern to the Department of State and we are striving to realize the objectives which you suggest -- namely, broader representation of the Negro community at diplomatic functions for which we are responsible and merit employment at all levels of the Department of State.

It should be pointed out, however, that the Department is not responsible for the selection of guests to attend social functions given by embassies, private groups or individuals, such as those mentioned in your letter. Naturally, it is our hope that they too will seek to facilitate contacts between distinguished foreign visitors and the many racial, religious and nationality groups which comprise the American people.

I would appreciate having the opportunity to exchange views with you on this subject and particularly to learn your thoughts about how the problem might better be met. I should like to propose luncheon here in the Department of State at some mutually convenient time during the next few weeks. If this is agreeable to you, perhaps your secretary could inform my office of a suggested time — we will call later in the week —

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Angier Biddle Duke

Angier Biddle Duke
Chief of Protocol

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
Washington Core,
P. O. Box 546,
Washington 4, D. C.

November 6, 1963

The Honorable Dean Rusk
Secretary of State
State Department
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

May I respectfully call to your attention my letter of October 10, 1963 in regard to dinners at the embassies of Austria, Ireland, Nyasaland and Pakistan, and the Negro guests in attendance. I have reason to believe that the impression conveyed to you in my letter was that I was or am seeking invitations to such affairs myself.

I imagine that it is fascinating to travel in the diplomatic circles and meet all of the pretty ladies from all over the world whose pictures I often see in the papers, but as Chairman of Washington CORE, which is an organization designed to deal with the many social problems in the Nation's capital that are crying for solution, I have neither the time nor the interest necessary to projecting good images.

My letter to you was pointed toward the problem of employing Negroes in the top echelons of our government so that they will be automatically included as guests at these official functions. The time of CORE officials can be better spent down in the mainstreams of our community life attempting to re-kindle the flames of hope in the hearts of the many, many dispossessed there.

Sincerely yours,

Julius W. Hobson

JWH/er

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN UNIVERSITY
A FACT SHEET

For the past four months the Washington chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality has been protesting the segregationist policies of the Benjamin Franklin University.

Since the outset of demonstrations all of the major business schools in the Washington D.C. metropolitan area, upon the behest of the D.C. Commissioner's Council on Human Relations, agreed todrop the color bar. However, the Benjamin Franklin school has consistantly refused to negotiate with CORE representatives, and in fact, clearly states to all callers that they are in fact a segregated school. Several CORE members , including the Chairman, are presently awaiting trial for protesting this policy by peaceful means.

Shortly after demonstrations began and attenti n was drawn to this anachronism in the Nation's Capitol, two Brothers of the White Fathers of Africa, a Catholic missionary order, withdrew from the school in protest.

Tonight, Thursday November 14, Washington CORE is sponsoring an INTER-FAITH RALLY at the school from 6 PM to 8 PM. Several clergymen of all faiths from the Washington area are planning to participate in order to clearly dramatize their dismay at the school's policy. They plan, as a body, to enter the school and remain there until they receive a satisfactory commitment from the school board.

It is a matter of fortuitous circumstance that this joint meeting is scheduled to coincide with a CORE sponsored INTER-FAITH demonstrati n at Benjamin Franklin University. This demonstration will take place only a few blocks from this hotel at 16th and L STREETS. We invite you to witness and support your fellow clergymen in this non-violent civil rights demonstration with the Congress of Racial Equality.

MEET AT:

Benjamin Franklin
16th and L Streets NW

6 P.M.

December 18, 1963

James Fisher
1010 23rd St. NW

Dear Jim:

Richard Scupi has asked me write and tell you of a postponement in your trial date.

New date: January 28, 1963

If you have any questions , etc. , find me at 667-5295.

Yours for freedom now,

Sue Rozen

December 17, 1963

Dear Vivian:

Richard Gupt has asked me write and tell you of a postponement in your trial date.

New date: January 23, 1963

If you have any questions, etc., find me at 687-5575.

Yours for freedom now,

Sue Rosen

Dec. 18, 1963

Rev. William E. Bishop
18- 54th St. SE

Dear Rev. Bishop:

I have been asked to write to you on behalf of our lawyer Mr. Richard Scupi and tell you of a postponement in your trial date.

New date: January 28, 1963

If you have any questions please don't hesitate to call our office: 667-5295.

Yours for freedom now,

Sue Rozen
Regional Secretary

Rev. William E. Bishop
19- 51kh St. SE

Dear Rev. Bishop:

I have been asked to write to you on behalf of our lawyer, Mr. Richard Soupl and tell you of a postponement in your trial [illegible].

New date: January 29, 1963

If you have any questions please don't hesitate to call our office: 657-5292.

LAW OFFICES
SCUPI AND WITT
600 F STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

RICHARD J. SCUPI
HAL WITT

TELEPHONE
STERLING 3-3663

December 5, 1963

Charles J. Steele, Esq.
Whiteford, Hart, Carmody & Wilson
815 15th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

Dear Mr. Steele:

On Behalf of Washington CORE and other interested persons, I again request a meeting in the near future with yourself and officials of Benjamin Franklin University. As you know, after the "misunderstanding" concerning a meeting on November 15, I then requested that same day such a meeting. Since November 15, you have not responded to the telephone calls of November 18 or the letter of November 20.

Please inform us of a time and place convenient to you, and an alternative if possible, so that we may proceed to discuss the urgent matters at hand.

Very truly yours,

Richard J. Scupi

Richard J. Scupi

RS: hb

LAW OFFICES
SCUPI AND WITT
800 F STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

TELEPHONE
STERLING 3-3865

RICHARD J. SCUPI
HAL WITT

December 5, 1963

Charles J. Steele, Esq.
Whitford, Ware, Steele & Allen
815 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

Dear Mr. Steele:

On behalf of Washington DPC and other interested persons, I again request a meeting in the near future with Federal and officials of Republic Productions. As you know, after the "Philadelphia meeting" concerning a meeting on November 12, I then requested that some day such a meeting. Since November 12, you have not responded to the telephone calls or [illegible] of the letter of November 20.

Please inform us of a time and place convenient to you, and we will endeavor to [illegible] so that we may proceed to discuss the urgent matters at hand.

Very truly yours,

[illegible]

RJS:jc

627 - 7th Street, N.E.
Washington, D. C. 20002
December 6, 1963

Honorable Walter L. Tobriner
President, Board of Commissioners
of the District of Columbia
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tobriner:

I write to call to your attention the attitude and the action of the Board of Directors of the Benjamin Franklin University of this city as they regard Negro applicants for registration, and, sympathizers of applicants rejected because of race.

Specifically, I write to register vigorous protest against the recent arrest of the Reverend William T. Bishop and the Reverend Quinland K. Dorden even before these gentlemen could state their mission.

Further, it is my understanding that all efforts of those who seek peaceful discussion of the problem have been ignored.

I urge, therefore, your investigation of the discriminatory policy and practices of the Benjamin Franklin University of Washington, D. C., and subsequent appropriate action in the interest of civic justice and human dignity.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Louise J. Lovett

Louise J. Lovett
(Mrs. Edward P. Lovett)

Copy to:
Mrs. C. A. Kennedy
Honorable Charles A. Horsky
Mr. Julius Hobson

/s/ Louise J. Lovett

(Mrs. Edward P. Lovett)

Copy to:
Mrs. C. A. Kennedy

LAW OFFICES
SCUPI AND WITT
600 F STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 4, D.C.

RICHARD J. SCUPI
HAL WITT

STERLING 3-3663

December 4, 1963

Mr. Leonard Weinstein
406 5th Street, N.W.
Washington 4, D.C.

Dear Mr. Weinstein:

Enclosed find a check for $13 which completes the payment for the 10 bonds written for the persons arrested at Ben Franklin last month. Please send me a receipt for the $213.

Your services in this matter have certainly been excellent.

Sincerely,

Richard Scupi

Richard Scupi

December 5, 1963

Received $213.00 paid in full for ten bonds posted C O R E in the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions

Leonard Weinstein

Thanks

December 18, 1963

Rev. Quinland R. Gordon
78 53rd Place SE

Dear Rev. Gordon:

I have been asked to write to you on behalf of our counselor Mr. Richard Scupi and tell you of a postponement of your trial date.

New date: January 28, 1963

If you have any questions please don't hesitate to cal our office: 667-5295.

Yours for freedom now,

Sue Rozen
Regional Secretary

December 15, 1963

Rev. Theodore R. Jacobs
73 52nd Place SE

Dear Rev. Gordon:

I have been asked to write to you on behalf of our counselor Mr. Stewart Boggs and that you of a postponement of your trial date.

If you have any questions please don't hesitate to call our office, [illegible].

Yours for freedom now,

Dave Doran
[illegible]

December 18, 1963

Miss Roberta Adams
2310 20th St. NW

Dear Miss Adams:

Dick Scupi, our lawyer, has asked me to write and tell you of a new trial date: January 28, 1963 .

If you have any questions please don't hesitate to call the office: 667-5295.

Yours for freedom now,

Sue Rozen
Regional Secretary

December 18, 1963

Claire Hancock:
1201 Sheridan St. NW

Dear Claire:

Dick Scupi has asked me to formerly write and tell you of your new trial date: January 28, 1963.

If you have any questions you know where to find me!

Sue Rozen

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Metropolitan Police Department

Voter Registration

Date December 30, 1963

#1

POLICE PERMIT FOR
Use of Mobile Sound Unit

Permission is hereby granted to Washington Congress of Racial Equality in accordance with the authority vested in the undersigned by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia, to use a mobile sound unit equipped with loud speakers on certain streets in the District of Columbia, subject to the following restrictions:

The said mobile sound unit to be used only in the SEE REVERSE SIDE section(s) of the city and may be used intermittently between the hours of SEE REVERSE SIDE on January 1,2,3, & 4, 1964 Said mobile sound unit must, while the sound equipment is in operation, be kept in motion at a speed of not less than ten (10) miles per hour, except when said mobile sound unit is blocked or slowed by the exigencies of traffic. When the said unit is caused to be stopped by traffic, or traffic control signals, the sound equipment must not be operated for a period in excess of one minute. The sound equipment on the said mobile sound unit shall not be operated or used within one block of the boundaries of a zone of quiet, nor on any street or highway adjacent to churches in which religious services are being held, nor on any street on which streetcars operate.

Upon the approach of any vehicle of the Fire or Police Department, or of an ambulance, responding to an emergency call and giving audible signal by bell, siren or exhaust whistle, the driver of the sound truck shall immediately drive the same to a position as near as possible and parallel to the right-hand edge of the street, clear of any intersection, and shall stop and remain in such position until said vehicle of the Fire or Police Department, or ambulance, shall have passed, unless otherwise directed by a police officer; and, furthermore, upon the approach of any such emergency vehicle, the operation of the sound equipment on the mobile sound unit shall forthwith be discontinued until the said emergency equipment is at least one block past the sound truck.

The issuance of this permit is subject to the restrictions outlined in the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia, which state, in effect, that it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, association, or organization knowingly or wantonly to use or operate or cause to be used or operated any mechanical device, machine, or apparatus or instrument for the intensification of the human voice or of any sound or noise in any public or private place in such manner that the peace and good order of the neighborhood is disturbed.

This is in connection with Non-partisan Voter Registration Drive.

APPLICANT: Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Chairman, Washington CORE .

THIS PERMIT MUST BE IN POSSESSION OF THE OPERATOR OF THE TRUCK AT ALL TIMES WHILE THE SOUND UNIT IS IN OPERATION.

CHIEF OF POLICE

Sound unit shall not be used within the downtown area bounded as follows:

E Street, N. W. to K Street, N. W.;
6th Street, N. W. to 17th Street, N. W.;

ALSO, Sound unit shall not be used in the U. S. Capitol Grounds or in park areas.

Sound unit may be used during the following times:

January 1, 2 & 3 - 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. & 6:30 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.
January 4 - 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

December 30, 1963

Mr. Julius W. Hobson,
Chairman,
Washington Congress of
Racial Equality,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Enclosed please find two police permits for mobile sound units which may be used on January 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1964, in connection with your voter registration drive.

All restrictions are listed on the permit. Should you desire similar permits on other dates separate requests must be submitted in writing to the Chief of Police. These permits, in the future, may be issued for periods of one week each.

For the Chief of Police:

Very truly yours,

Howard V. Covell

Howard V. Covell,
Deputy Chief of Police,
Executive Officer.

HVC:D:jc

December 30, 1963

Deputy Chief Howard V. Covell
300 Indiana Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C., 200 01

Dear Sir:

This is to request permits, on behalf of the Washington Congress of Racial Equality, to operate two sound trucks on ~~January 1 and 2, 1964~~ February 27-28-29. These trucks are to be used in connection with our non-partisan Voter Registration Drive, to encourage citizens to register.

If it is not necessary to specify the precise «avs» on which the equipment will be used, we would like the permits to cover the entire month of ~~January~~.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
Washington Congress of Racial
Equality (CORE)

Deputy Chief Howard V. Covell
300 Indiana Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C., 200 01

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Metropolitan Police Department

Date December 30, 1963

#2

POLICE PERMIT FOR
Use of Mobile Sound Unit

Permission is hereby granted to Washington Congress of Racial Equality in accordance with the authority vested in the undersigned by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia, to use a mobile sound unit equipped with loud speakers on certain streets in the District of Columbia, subject to the following restrictions:

The said mobile sound unit to be used only in the SEE REVERSE SIDE section(s) of the city and may be used intermittently between the hours of SEE REVERSE SIDE on January 1, 2, 3, & 4, 1964 Said mobile sound unit must, while the sound equipment is in operation, be kept in motion at a speed of not less than ten (10) miles per hour, except when said mobile sound unit is blocked or slowed by the exigencies of traffic. When the said unit is caused to be stopped by traffic, or traffic control signals, the sound equipment must not be operated for a period in excess of one minute. The sound equipment on the said mobile sound unit shall not be operated or used within one block of the boundaries of a zone of quiet, nor on any street or highway adjacent to churches in which religious services are being held, nor on any street on which streetcars operate.

Upon the approach of any vehicle of the Fire or Police Department, or of an ambulance, responding to an emergency call and giving audible signal by bell, siren or exhaust whistle, the driver of the sound truck shall immediately drive the same to a position as near as possible and parallel to the right-hand edge of the street, clear of any intersection, and shall stop and remain in such position until said vehicle of the Fire or Police Department, or ambulance, shall have passed, unless otherwise directed by a police officer; and, furthermore, upon the approach of any such emergency vehicle, the operation of the sound equipment on the mobile sound unit shall forthwith be discontinued until the said emergency equipment is at least one block past the sound truck.

The issuance of this permit is subject to the restrictions outlined in the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia, which state, in effect, that it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, association, or organization knowingly or wantonly to use or operate or cause to be used or operated any mechanical device, machine, or apparatus or instrument for the intensification of the human voice or of any sound or noise in any public or private place in such manner that the peace and good order of the neighborhood is disturbed.

This is in connection with Non-partisan Voter Registration Drive.

APPLICANT: Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Chairman, Washington CORE.

THIS PERMIT MUST BE IN POSSESSION OF THE OPERATOR OF THE TRUCK AT ALL TIMES WHILE THE SOUND UNIT IS IN OPERATION.

CHIEF OF POLICE

Sound unit shall <u>not</u> be used within the downtown area bounded as follows:

E Street, N. W. to K Street, N. W.;
6th Street, N. W. to 17th Street, N. W.;

ALSO, Sound unit shall not be used in the U. S. Capitol Grounds or in park areas.

Sound unit may be used during the following times:

January 1, 2 & 3 - 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. & 6:30 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.
January 4 - 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

District of Columbia Branch

National Association For The Advancement of Colored People

1417 You Street, N. W. ADams 2-2320 - 2321 Washington 9, D. C.

DR. E. FRANKLIN JACKSON
PRESIDENT

ATTY. H. CARL MOULTRIE, I
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

CHARLES N. MASON, JR.
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT

MRS. MILDRED W. PITT
SECRETARY

MRS. HELEN O. ARMISTEAD
RECORDING SECRETARY

THEODORE E. TAYLOR

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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THE REV. W. E. BISHOP
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MRS. MARIAN N. BRYANT
LAWRENCE M. BYRD
MRS. BLANCHE M. CARTER
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WILLIAM B. COOKE
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MRS. EDITH DeBRUHL
TILFORD E. DUDLEY
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LEROY FORD
THE REV. S. EVERETTE GUILES
MRS. ALMA C. HAWKINS
MRS. ELIZABETH HINTON
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JOHN A. JONES
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HUGH D. KIRKSEY, SR.
MRS. JEAN KNORL
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MRS. DOROTHY M. MAULTSBY
ROBERT E. MOORE
ROBERT D. McGREGOR
RUFUS W. McKINNEY
ATTY. BARRINGTON D. PARKER
ATTY. FRANK D. REEVES
MRS. RUTH W. ROBINSON
THE REV. J. H. SATTERWHITE
ATTY. JOHN A. SHORTER
MRS. MORE D. TOLBERT
THE REV. CHARLES WEBBER
MRS. IMOGENE WENTZ
ATTY. FRANKLIN H. WILLIAMS
MILFORD WILLIAMS

EDWARD A. HAILES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

December 5th, 1963

Mr. Julius Hobson
President CORE
1834 9th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The District of Columbia Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is planning a special one day conference on Civil Rights in the District of Columbia, Saturday, January 11, 1964 from 10:00 a.m. until 2:00 p.m. This conference is scheduled to be held in the Gethsemane Baptist Church, 4th and Hamilton Street, N.W. The conference will address itself, to what we believe to be, the crucial areas in Civil Rights relative to Negroes in Washington, employment housing and education. We would appreciate it very much if you and the members of your employment, housing, and education committees would attend this conference. From this conference, we hope that a cooperative plan will evolve, which would give us a solution to the problems in these areas.

The struggles of our people throughout the country have elevated the cause of Negro Americans to a level where the fate of the nation is tied up in its solution. We have come to a place in history, where the realization of our victory is in sight, however, History warns us that it is a long way from proclamation to fulfillment. We have many battles to be fought, but never before has there been a greater demand for unity among our people and our allies than now, The members of the NAACP ahve been made very consicious of this fact and we will blend our energies to secure and maintain that unity.

Please invite the members of your committees and others who are interested, to attend. I shall send you a format for the conference as soon as we have completed it. We look forward, with enthusiasm, to working with you for the people of our Community.

Sincerely yours,

Edward A. Hailes

Edward A. Hailes
Executive Secretary

FREDERICK DOUGLASS JR.-SR. HIGH SCHOOL
DOUGLASS "EAGLE" BAND
UPPER MARLBORO, MD.

December 11, 1963

LEROY A. BATTLE
DIRECTOR

Dear Mr. Gicker,

For the third(3rd) time I am writing to you to ask that you change the present policy of (no Negroes) in the Redskin Band. I feel that I am as qualified as any drummer whose service you are using now.

To refresh your memory, I shall 're-cap' my qualifying points:

1- I studied percussion for 4 years under Mr. Saul Goodman (who is the present timpanist with the New York Philharmonic)
2- I attended Juilliard School of Music for 2 years(percussion).
3- I received my B.S. in music from Morgan State College,Balto.
4-I received my Masters in music from the Un. of Maryland.
5- I have played dance drums for the following: Don Byas, Ray Nance, Stuff Smith, Don Redman (just to name a few).
6- Ihave been Band Director at Douglass High School for the past 14 years.
7- Congress bestowed the rank of 2nd Lt. on me during World War 11--I served as a combination Navigator-Bombardier. This should remove all doubts as to my being a 'gentleman!

I fully realize that you go into rehearsal after the First of the year and it is for this reason that I am applying early.

As an after thought, in the event you feel that the Redskin Band would panic at the thought or sight of a 'brownskin! I would like to point out that the Baltimore Colts Band has at least 2 Negroes in their band and they still seem to be functioning(rather well, it would seem).

I still have 'high hopes' and hope to hear from you soon.

Very sincerely yours,

LeRoy A. Battle
Director

December 12, 1963

Dear Mr. Battle:

Thankyou for sending us a copy of your letter to Mr. Gicker.

It is now most important that you let us know if the Redskin bank replies to your letter so that we can follow up with a letter should it be necessary.

Best regards.

Yours for freedom now,

Sue Rozen
Regional Secretary

Thankyou for sending us a copy of your letter to Mr. Ujaker.

It is now most important that you let us know if the Redcross
a letter should it be necessary.

November 6, 1963

The Honorable Dean Rusk
Secretary of State
State Department
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

May I respectfully call to your attention my letter of October 10, 1963 in regard to dinners at the embassies of Austria, Ireland, Nyasaland and Pakistan, and the Negro guests in attendence. I have reason to believe that the impression conveyed to you in my letter was that I was or am seeking invitations to such affairs myself.

I imagine that it is fascinating to travel in the diplomatic circles and meet all of the pretty ladies from all over the world whose pictures I often see in the papers, but as Chairman of Washington CORE, which is an organization designed to deal with the many social problems in the Nation's capital that are crying for solution, I have neither the time nor the interest necessary to projecting good images.

My letter to you was pointed toward the problem of employing Negroes in the top echelons of our government so that they will be automatically included as guests at these official functions. The time of CORE officials can be better spent down in the mainstreams of our community life attempting to re-kindle the flames of hope in the hearts of the many, many dispossessed there.

Sincerely yours,

Julius W. Hobson

JWH/sr

UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICES
820 Quincy Street, N. W.
Washington 11, D. C.

O'DONNALD H. SHEPPARD, M. D.
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PEDIATRICIAN
ANDREW F. BURTON, M. D.
SURGEON
T. WILKINS DAVIS, M. D.
RADIOLOGIST
ROBERT A. DEANE, M. D.
OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY
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ORTHOPEDIC SURGEON
ANTHONY C. DAVIDSON, D. D. S.
SURGEON DENTIST
JOHN W. ROUT, M. D.
OPHTHALMOLOGIST
R. KELLEY BROWN, M. D.
CONSULTING PHYSICIAN

March 23, 1963

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, President
Congress of Racial Equality
P. O. Box 546
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I am addressing this letter to the Editor of The Washington Afro-American Newspaper, to the Washington Branch of the NAACP, CORE, the Urban League, The Southern Christian Leadership Conference and to the Inter-denominational Alliance of Ministers. I wish to inquire about the consideration, if any, that will be given to the current efforts of District officials to have stiffer gun laws enacted within Washington, D. C.

I do not think it is necessary for me to dwell upon the need or the desire to have all guns removed from the hands of criminals and murderers in all areas of the United States. However I believe the leaders of our community should take a careful look at these current proposals and make a strong stand in the interests of the whole community.

It is my personal opinion that there is a great deal of truth in the charges directed towards Negro leadership-that they too frequently fail to voice with equal vigor their disapproval of acts or occurrences that apparently do not affect the Negroes directly. It is however never too late to change this image for the sake of the community, and now is a very good time to demonstrate this ability.

The District's present laws are regarded as the best in the country. The primary criticisms have been directed toward the lack of uniform law applicable to all metropolitan area jurisdictions and to inadequate enforcement of the laws presently on the statute.

The second ammendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, adopted in 1791, states: "A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed."

The early fathers of this country saw the need for this provision; we as Negroes have sought to have other provisions of the Constitution enacted so it is imperative that we insist upon the enactment of all constitutional

provisions.

In the book, "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich," significant consideration is given to the fact that Hitler very early in his regime took away the guns from the hands of the citizens of Germany. We have already lived and experienced the terrifying fact of Nazi tyranny; a historical reality that no one thought was ever possible!

We live today in revolutionary times. No one knows what may occur in the present vigorous power struggle for world domination. One day, any day, for one good cause or reason, you and I may need guns for the protection of ourselves and our families.

I abhor violence and I have a natural fear of guns. However, even the most disciplined person stands to become the prey or victim of violence. It is unnatural for man not to be expected to protect himself. You who are our leaders should meet the responsibility of this leadership completely, unhesitatingly and courageously.

I have never purchased a gun, rifle or pistol within my whole life, but now that an effort is being made to deny me this privilege, I have become genuinely fearful for my safety. My first action is this letter to you; my second action will be the purchase of two pistols-one for my home and one for my place of business. Now I wait hopefully for you to take action-not necessarily my action-but I do expect some type of immediate action from you so that the community may have something to guide them in their actions.

Yours sincerely,

O'Donnald H. Sheppard, M. D.

OHS/emg

P. S. It is my opinion that the only thing enforced gun registration will accomplish is to make it difficult or impossible for law-abiding citizens to own protective weapons. The crooks will still be able to get theirs if they wish because they operate outside the laws.

MEMBERS:
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Committee on Education and Labor

ADAM C. POWELL, N.Y., CHAIRMAN

General Subcommittee on Labor

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Washington 25, D.C.

JAY H. FOREMAN
COUNSEL

ADRIENNE FIELDS
CLERK

429 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
EXTENSION 5257

May 16, 1963

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The General Subcommittee on Labor is extending its hearings on H.R. 405, the proposed Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Act, for two additional days to investigate employment discrimination in Washington, D. C. You are cordially invited to appear before the Subcommittee on Tuesday, May 21, 1963, at 10:30 A. M. in Room 429 House Office Building to present factual information on this subject.

We request that your oral testimony, based on a comprehensive written statement, be limited to fifteen minutes. After your oral statement, time will be alloted for questioning by the Members. An advance copy of your written statement should be filed with the Subcommittee so that pertinent questions can be prepared. At the time of your appearance, please submit thirty copies of the written statement for distribution to the Members and to the Press.

Your cooperation in the preparation and presentation of your testimony will be appreciated as we feel you will contribute valuable information to the hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

James Roosevelt

JAMES ROOSEVELT
Chairman

Mr. Julius Hobson, Chairman
Washington Branch, Congress On
Racial Equality
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

JR:af

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

ZVA054 (W BUY019 BUZ1) LONG GOVT PD BU WASHINGTON DC 10 NFT

JULIUS HOBSON, WASHINGTON BUREAU CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

2801 QUEENS CHAPEL TERR NE WASHDC

IN LIGHT OF OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE BEFORE LABOR SUBCOMMITTEE, NEED FOR FEDERAL EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY LEGISLATION IS MANIFEST.

DELAY IS INTOLERABLE. ADMINISTRATION'S SUPPORT OF NATIONAL FAIR EMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION IN PRINCIPLE IS INADEQUATE. SECRETARY OF LABOR'S TESTIMONY BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE MAKES PATENT THE NEED FOR SPECIFIC LEGISLATION.

INITIATIVE, NO REACTION,

IS REQUIRED. I URGE INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED WITH HUMAN RIGHTS TO PETITION PRESIDENT FOR WHITE HOUSE SUPPORT OF PASSAGE OF FEDERAL EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY LEGISLATION

AS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF ANY PROGRAM GUARANTEEING ALL PERSONS FIRST-CLASS CITIZENSHIP. REQUEST NOTIFICATION OF ANY ACTION TAKEN RELATIVE TO THIS TELEGRAM

JAMES ROOSEVELT CHAIRMAN GENERAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABUR US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

822P EDT

BERNARD W. SCHOLZ
3018 CREST AVENUE
CHEVERLY, MARYLAND

May 30, 1963

Mr. Julius Hobson
Washington Committee
On Racial Equality
P.O. Box #546
Washington 4, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I have never had the pleasure of meeting you, except for seeing you briefly on the recent NBC telecast on Washington; and you probably don't know me, except possibly as the man with the unorthodox belief that children should be fed, clothed and sheltered, no matter whom their mother slept with; and who was therefore relieved last fall of his position as Chief of the Public Assistance Division in the D.C.Department of Public Welfare.

This merely by way of introduction. I have recently had a coronary, am therefore not much in a fighting condition, and would therefore appreciate it if you did not use my name in connection with this letter, since for the moment I am urgently in need of my continuing pay check.

Anyway- - what I want to write to you about, is this:

About a year ago, there was considerable publicity given to the fact that the colored boys of our Town, some probably students of Cheverly-Tuxedo Elementary School, had been notified that their invitation to an inter-school game had been cancelled because it was being sponsored by the Cheverly Boys' Club, a United Givers' Fund agency, which was segregated. The affair caused a considerable local stirr, and was finally locally adjusted in some way or another, but the fact remained that UGF supported segregated agencies.

I therefore wrote to the White House, pointing out that I as the chief of a predominantly colored staff, felt it to be an impossible situation that I was now expected in the One Giver's Fund drive to cajole, urge and persuade my subordinates to make contributions towards a collection from whose benefits they were excluded. And I suggested that, inasmuch as the Government was lending not only its prestige, but staff, time and considerable pressure to this undertaking, while making quite a showing of its concern about racial equality, this seemed to be an ideal situation in which to make its point by a declaration to the effect that it could a s G o v e r n m e n t only participate in the drive if it had adequate assurance of immediate and total cessation of any discriminatory practices on the part of participating beneficiary agencies.

I received a routine polite reply from one of the Presidential Assistants, assuring me of their interest and concern etc. etc., and that was the last I heard of it

And now another year has gone by- the Negro proportion of the Washington population has further increased, the need for private charitable agency help has grown as the increasing effectiveness of Senator Robert Byrd's measures has forced more and more children off the relief rolls and into overcrowded institutions, and still nothing has been done to assure that Negro applicants not be turned away by agencies to whose support they contributed. As an outstanding example: Washington's infant mortality rate is the highest in the nation, yet the Florence Crittenton Home, the city's biggest and best-equipped UGF-supported institution for unmarried mothers, accepts only white girls, no matter where they come from.

It seems to me that the time has come for action- and that while I am speaking only of the local situation, the same naturally applies to any community where a mixed population is asked to contribute to community-chest type collections without the guarantee that these funds will then be used in a non-discriminatory manner.

I would therefore suggest a nation-wide action with the motto:

> "Not a penny to any United Givers' Fund Drive as long as its proceeds go to any agency which
>
> 1. practices discrimination in its personnel policies;
>
> 2. practices discrimination in the policies or procedures of its program."

Especially now, with the Government considering a change-over to the check-off system which will make contributions even less "voluntary" thanthey used to be, and with Government agencies frankly using the cut-off of relief as a race-war weapon (see the stoppage of relief in Chicago, the discontinuation of Surplus Food in southern communities) it appears more urgent than ever that full assurance be given that every penny contributed to so-called charitable causes by those who can least afford such contributions, be, as a very minimum, be applied on a non-discriminatory basis.

Since now is the time when community fund budgets are set up, drives planned and chairmen selected, this seems the moment to bring this matter into the open.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard W. Scholz.

Bernard W. Scholz

"Justice Dept."

June 12,1963

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I would like to pose two questions to you and to suggest that you ask one or both of the Attorney General when you appear at the Dept. of Justice Friday. They are as follows:

Why is it that you required of Negro applicants that they be members of the bar for the position of U.S. Marshall(for the District of Columbia) while the white person,Jim Mc Shane, was being considered for and was selected although he merely has a high school education?(McShanes position pays $16,000.plus. while Luke Moore's job pays $13,000,plus.McShane is Chief over Marshalls all over the U.S. Moore is Chief over U.S. Marshalls in D.C.,only. This seems to be a pattern through out America- That is, the Negro has to be twice as educated as the white man.)

Second Question: Is Maceo Hubbard not the only Negro of any status in the Dept. of Justice's Civil Rights Division? or an alternate question could be:How many Negroes are GS-12 and above in the Dept. Of Justice?

Dorie Miller

Dorie Miller

p.s. I'll be right there behind you from the time you leave Lafayette park until you reach the Justice Dept., lending moral support.

(557:NG:az)
1 Mar 1963

MEMORANDUM

From: Code 550
To: Mr. Paul Bennett, Code 557B

Subj: Within-grade salary increase; letter of caution concerning

Ref: (a) OIR Notice 12552 of 21 Jan 1963

1. The purpose of this memorandum is to advise you on the present status concerning your eligibility for the within-grade salary increase for which you will meet the time requirement on 31 March 1963. The policy concerning eligibility for within-grade salary increases is contained in reference (a).

2. During the past 11 months you have been assigned to work on a project known as the data compiler project. The portion of work assigned to you requires some initiative and understanding on your part but does not entail work of difficulty beyond GS-11 level. This problem was assigned to you in the interest of affording you the opportunity to improve your job performance. The importance of the project has been made clear to you. The performance you have shown during the past 11 months raises some doubt that you have met the standard for an acceptable level of competence at the GS-11 level. During the past year some discussions were held with your supervisor in which the following were pointed out to you:

a. Your performance in assisting lower level physicists in radiated noise trials was marginal.

b. Your performance in executing your assignment in the data compiler problem was marginal from the standpoint that even though the problem was of a GS-11 nature, you had not progressed very rapidly or very far into those parts of the problem which would be considered as expected of a GS-11. It was agreed that you would work closer with your supervisor in obtaining the guidance required to bring your performance up to an acceptable level. In order to clarify what was expected at the GS-11 level, your supervisor read to you, with added interpretation, a set of qualification standards and expectations of the various grades ranging from GS-7 through GS-11 pointing out to you that your performance relative to GS-11 standards for technical competence was marginal.

3. To augment your duties you were assigned the task of data courier since the data compiler project did not require your full time at that particular period. Your performance in that capacity showed your dependability to be in doubt when you did not carry out your assignment, as was clearly stated to you by your supervisor.

4. The issue of concern is whether you have demonstrated the acceptable level of competence to be expected at the GS-11 level.

a. In regard to radiated noise trial work, you have failed to demonstrate sufficient competence to prove your ability to properly comply with standards imposed on tasks readily accomplished acceptably by GS-5 and GS-7 physicists. Since you were initially employed for this type of work, your assignment to the data compiler problem was brought out in the interest of accomodating your potential abilities in another type of work and in which your possibilities for advancement might be enhanced.

b. Your performance in the data compiler problem has not yet satisfied the acceptable level of competence expected of physicists at the GS-11 level even though you have demonstrated some improvement in certain respects during the past year.

5. In regard to your present assignment, you will be provided with technical guidance by your supervisor to the extent required by a physicist GS-11. Should you encounter difficulty in progressing in your work you will inform your supervisor. You are entitled to the guidance and instruction required by a GS-11 which you believe necessary so that you can perform at an acceptable level of competence.

6. In accordance with reference (a) it is proposed that unless there is sufficient improvement to warrant a within-grade salary increase, for which you meet the time requirements on 31 March 1963, the increase will not be approved.

7. Should the determination be made that you have not met the acceptable level of competence requirements, you will be so advised in writing prior to the due date of the within-grade increase, and will be advised of your rights for reconsideration.

W. F. Curtis

W. F. CURTIS
Head, Underwater Acoustics Division

Copy to:
Code 557
Code 550
Code 510
Code 130 via Code 500

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 27, 1963

Dear Mr. Hobson:

This will acknowledge and thank you for your telegram of April 18th relating to the projected move of the District of Columbia Public Utilities Commission.

I have ascertained that the Cafritz Construction and Realty Company has accepted the clause proposed by the District Commissioners prohibiting discrimination in any respect in connection with the lease of space in the Cafritz Building. I have further ascertained that the Cafritz organization has entered into lease arrangements with the Federal Government including similar non-discrimation clauses, and that there has been no criticism of its full compliance with the terms of its agreement. Under these circumstances, the decision by the Commissioners and the Public Utilities Commission appears to be a matter entirely within their own discretion.

Sincerely,

Charles A. Horsky
Advisor for
National Capital Affairs

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Chairman
Washington CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington 17, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 14, 1963

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Thank you for sending me your telegram of March 13 concerning James Wall.

I note from the press that you have also communicated with the Commissioners, who I am sure will take whatever action is appropriate.

Sincerely,

Charles A. Horsky
Advisor for
National Capital Affairs

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Chairman, CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, NE
Washington 17, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 14, 1963

Dear Mr. Hobson:

This will acknowledge your letter and memorandum of March 3 concerning the Charles Perry case.

I am expecting a prompt report on the matter from the Board of Commissioners, and I will be able to write you further about it as soon as that report is received.

Very truly yours,

Charles A. Horsky
Advisor for
National Capital Affairs

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Chairman, CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, NE
Washington 17, D. C.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 25, 1963

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter of March 20 to Mr. Walter N. Tobriner relating to the incident involving Mrs. Perry.

Very truly yours,

Charles A. Horsky
Advisor for
National Capital Affairs

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Chairman, CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, NE
Washington 17, D. C.

Young Christian Workers
Shrine of the Sacred Heart
16th and Park Road, N. W.
Washington, D. C., 20010
January 13, 1964

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
Washington Congress on Racial Equality
1834 - 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

We appreciate your acceptance of our invitation to speak at our General Meeting on Monday, January 20, 1964 at 8:00 P.M. in the Gavan Social Center of Sacred Heart Parish.

As we explained earlier, the focus of our program is on the Civil Rights legislation. The program is entitled, "HR 7152, Civil Rights and You." Our group is extremely interested in the roll you and your organization have played in the Civil Rights movement.

The meeting will be conducted in panel format with two other persons participating. Each speaker will be allotted approximately 15 minutes on the following points:

1. The roll you and your group have played in advancing the legislation to its present stage.

2. Your suggestions for individual and group actions to speed passage of this legislation.

3. The implications for individuals, groups, and communities if this bill is passed into law.

After the panel discussion, questions will be accepted from the floor.

We are looking forward to an evening that is certain to be beneficial to all.

Yours truly,

Carole Owens

(Miss) Carole Owens
Program Chairman
(Phone: TA 9-8940)

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON

WALTER N. TOBRINER
PRESIDENT
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

June 17, 1963

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, President
Washington CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N.E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

May I take this means to congratulate you on the effective, serious and orderly demonstration sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality and other groups on Friday, June 14, 1963. My colleagues and I were impressed by the size and tone of the group, and I appreciated the opportunity to speak to those who came to the District Building.

We noted the concerns you raised during the demonstration and expect to take appropriate action during future weeks and months.

Sincerely yours,

Walter N. Tobriner

President
Board of Commissioners, D.C.

RODNEY H. CLURMAN
1715 CRESTWOOD DRIVE N. W.
WASHINGTON 11, D. C.

June 18, 1963

Mr. Julius Hobson
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Julius:

I thought the demonstration last Friday was very successful and you are to be congratulated for making it the peaceful but forceful show of determined interest that it was. I felt it was a good thing for the District and a good example for other parts of the country.

Sincerely,

Rodney H. Clurman

RHC:je

The Washington Post
1515 L STREET, N.W. REPUBLIC 7-1234
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

June 18, 1963

Mr. Julius Hobson
4801 Queens Chapel Road NE
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

When Wally Terry returned from the South, I asked whether he would give you a message. He said: "Sure, what's the message?"

"I'd like you to tell Mr. Hobson," I said, "that the manner in which he conducted the Friday demonstration made me proud to be a countryman of his. He gave us a perfect demonstration of intelligent, responsible leadership. As a result, he accomplished far more than his superficial purpose of holding a demonstration in support of the concept of safeguarding every American's legal rights. He also demonstrated that his followers had earned the respect of their neighbors, and were entitled to it not merely by law, but by merit."

Wally said: "I'll tell him if you want me to, but I think he'd rather hear it directly from you."

And that's why I am saying it directly to you in this letter. The police handled their end intelligently, you handled yours, and what emerged was an episode that can stand as an example to others. Congratulations.

Sincerely,

Ben Gold

PRESIDENT
MRS. FLORENCE J. RADCLIFFE

VICE PRESIDENTS
MISS EFFIE P. SIMMONS
MRS. EMMA J. TOLSON
MISS ELIZABETH E. CLARK

PHYLLIS WHEATLEY
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
901 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.
TELEPHONE: NORTH 7-9100

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. GRACE C. LORMANS

October 12, 1963

Engagement

Mr. Julius Hobson
Congress of Racial Equalities, Wash. Chapter
1834 - 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The Townwomen's Council of the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA in cooperation with the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor is planning an Institute on "Job Opportunities - Today and Tomorrow" for a date during the early part of January, 1964.

The Institute plans to involve as trainees young people from 18 to 35 years of age. It is open to both men and women - especially to job seekers.

We are interested in enlisting a representative corps of volunteers to serve as experts, consultants and discussion group leaders to help give significance to the Institute and to aid us in planning.

We are writing you to ask if you will kindly consent to become a member of our Advisory and Resources Committee and if you will please attend a planning meeting on Monday, October 21, 1963 at 8:00 P.M. at the YWCA.

Enclosed herewith is a form for you to fill out and return to me if you plan to participate. Please let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

E. Pauline Myers

E. Pauline Myers, Program Director
Adult Activities Committee

EPM:pls

AN AGENCY SHARING IN THE UNITED GIVERS FUND

MEMBER OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

Org & prod

National Council of Jewish Women



NOV 1 REC'D

Washington, D. C. Section

Oct. 31, 1963

Dear Mr. Dobson

You, or a representative of your organization, are most cordially invited to attend this institute

Sincerely

Matilda Zobel

President D. C. Section

A reply to 656-0753 would be appreciated

THE UNITED BROADCASTING CO., INC.

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467-1632

October 30, 1963

Mr. Julius Hobson
C.O.R.E.
1834 Ninth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Julius:

During the coming new season of WOOK-TV, a new program will be initiated called, "Insight". The purpose of "Insight" is two-fold.

1. It will attempt to tell the story of the Negro who has succeeded to the top of his chosen specialty. To do this, the program will use the individual concerned, photographs researched from family albums, newspapers and magazines, and film clips.

2. It is hoped that the telling of this story will help to influence the young people of the Washington area, and inspire them to aspire to greater heights.

This program will be scheduled every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock over Channel 14. Our subject (the individual) will be live, and our supporting material will be filmed.

May we do your story? Please take it under consideration, and I will have my secretary call you next week for your reply.

Thanking you in advance.

Warm personal regards,

UNITED BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

Edmund S. Dorsey
Director of News
WOOK-TV

ESD/rms

Sent. + then 4 out of 5 times - otherwise after next week

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

OFFICE OF
VICE PRESIDENT
FOR SPECIAL PROJECTS

Correspondence

October 25, 1963

Mr. Julius Hobson
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I am pleased to send enclosed a copy of the printed announcement concerning the conference on November 5 and 6 on "Youth, Nonviolence, and Social Change." It is my hope that you will be able to attend a number of the sessions and participate in the discussions. I know we shall greatly profit by any contribution which you might feel moved to make.

I wish to express the hope also that members of your staff will find it possible to attend one or more of the sessions.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. Stuart Nelson

Wm. Stuart Nelson
Vice President

b

Enclosure

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

STAFF DIRECTOR

April 15, 1963

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
President
Washington CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Thank you for your letter of April 5 concerning summer employment in the District of Columbia. From what you say I gather that the problem is not overt discrimination in present employment practices but rather the failure to use affirmative recruiting procedures which might result in attracting Negro college students.

While I am not familiar with the present practices in employing summer students your suggestion strikes me as very reasonable. Therefore, I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of your letter to Commissioner Tobriner and suggesting that we have some discussion of the matter. I will keep you posted on developments.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Berl I. Bernhard

P.S. I just noted in the Washington Post of April 14 that Commissioner Tobriner has issued a directive on this matter.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

May 8; 1963

Western Collection

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COrtlandt 7-6270

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national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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AND TRAINING
DEPARTMENT
Gordon R. Carey
director
Norman Hill
assistant to the director

Mr. Julius Hobson
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Julius:

We are contacting all of our field secretaries and chapter chairmen alerting them as to the results of our conference with Western Electric. The national office is endeavoring to make local follow-up top priority.

We'd appreciate it if you could send us further information on Western Electric's employment breakdown in other cities. If pursued diligently, this project could mean a substantial number of jobs for Negroes.

You and Washington CORE should be commended for bringing the situation to our attention.

Best wishes,

Norman Hill
Assistant to the Director
PROGRAM & TRAINING DEPT.

NH/ss
Enc.

Western Electric Company
INCORPORATED
PERSONNEL AND PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION
195 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.
AREA CODE 212 571-2437

H. G. MEHLHOUSE
VICE PRESIDENT

Western Electric

April 26, 1963

MR. JULIUS W. HOBSON
Southeastern Regional Officer
Congress of Racial Equality
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N.E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I reviewed with great interest the thoughts expressed in your letter of April 17, 1963 addressed to Mr. H. I. Romnes, which has been referred to me.

We would be most pleased to have our representatives meet with you and your staff to discuss our policies and practices and would suggest a meeting in New York on Monday, May 6, 1963, for this purpose.

If this is convenient, please advise Mr. R. G. Lawrence, in whose office the meeting will take place. Mr. Lawrence is Chairman of the Coordinating Committee on Nondiscrimination and may be reached in Room 1828 at 222 Broadway, New York 38, New York, telephone number 571-5125.

Sincerely yours

H G Mehlhouse

LAW OFFICES
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WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

JOSEPH L. RAUH, JR.
JOHN SILARD
DANIEL H. POLLITT
HARRIETT R. TAYLOR

737-7795

Summer employment

April 25, 1963

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, President
Washington CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Julius:

As I promised you I would, I showed Walter Tobriner your letter to me on summer employment and urged action.

Apparently as a result of your letter directly to him he issued a memorandum on April 12 to All Department Heads on this subject. It is not as strong as I would have liked to have seen but possibly it has had some slight effect.

Walter also told me that he had sent Frank Reeves a list of available jobs. Possibly you can get that from Frank, or, if not, I would be happy to get a copy for you directly from Tobriner.

I am surprised there are so few jobs. If you hear of any summer hirings not on the list please let me know and I will try to get Tobriner to take action against the people who are holding out any jobs from his knowledge.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph L. Rauh, Jr.

